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H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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For Her Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Modeste Sabourin resided in the Ogden block, Olmstead street, in Cohoes, says the Troy (N. Y.) *Press*. They had but one child, a nine months' old infant, of which the parents were very fond. Mrs. Sabourin left the room for a moment, leaving the child in a high chair by the table, on which there was a lighted kerosene lamp. As she neared the door on her return she heard a crash, and throwing open the door saw the broken lamp on the floor, and around he infant's chair bright flames were circling up, threatening to ownrap the little one. Heedless of danger to herself, seizing the child in her arms, she threw it above the flames and on to a bed that was standing near. The child was saved, but it was at a fearful sacrifice. In an instant the fire had seized upon the mother's apparel and she was in a mass of flame. She shrieked for aid, the flames were extinguished and medical aid summoned, but it was of no avail. The mother lingered in agony until twelve o'clock, when death brought relief.

One California farmer claims to have killed 6,000 wild *geese this year*; but that won't make any difference with California hotel beds. They will be still made up of buttons and corn bobs.

"Silence in the court!" thundered a Kentucky judge, the *other morning*. "Half a dozen men have been convicted already without the court's having been able to hear a word of the testimony."

In a Hurry.

There's a bachelor, over the river,
With a cabin and plenty of means;
He asked me to marry him, mother,
And I am but just in my teens.

He has a cat, and a cow, and a piggie,
Two hens, and a barrel of beans;
He said, just enough for a starting;
And what if I am in my teens?

There are Katie, and Susie, and Sarah,
And Jennie, and Dorothy Deans,
Were not done with crockery playthings,
And scarcely had got in their teens,

Till they had been married a twelvemonth.
And now I would like to know why
I can't have a beau and a wedding,
And not live a maid till I die.

There are some things in life quite uncertain,
As mamma, you very well know;
And not in the least are the chances
Of getting and *keeping* a beau.

There's no use in saying he's older
Than I am by nearly a score;
He had all those years to be learning,
And I shall be petted the more.

And no use to talk of our waiting,
For John wouldn't do it, I know;
He'd marry some other young lady,
And I be left minus a beau.

So now I'm in haste for the wedding;
I'm earnest, and can't be denied;
'Twill seem such a beautiful romance
To be called "the little girl bride."

The Wishbone.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

One might have thought it the veritable famous apple-pie of primer period, from the way in which it ran: "A, ate it; B, begged for it; C, cut it; D, divided it; E, eyed it; F, fought for it, and G, got it."

It was a Christmas turkey wishbone, however. It lay on Alice Abbot's plate, and after the tender white meat had been all eaten off, she held it up, saying to her cousin Bertha:

"See, Bertie, my fortune-teller! I shall wish with it, and put it over the door, and the one who comes toward me first to-night, having passed under the oracle, shall be my husband!"

"Oh, mamma!" cried Bertie, with a pretty pout, "you might have cut me that bit of the turkey, I'm the eldest and I ought to be married first; be generous, Alice, *give* me the bone; I'll buy you a lovely bride's dress for my wedding."

"No, no, 'twould have no charm for you, it is my wishbone, and I have sole right to the test. Here, Dollie, you may pull with me," and Alice turned to her little five-year-old cousin, and the two pulled. Alice was triumphant, winning her wish in the larger half; she then ran across the hall and fastened the bone over the parlor door.

"Now," said she, with a laugh, "now we will all be on the lookout for the 'conquering hero.'"

"Shall you surrender unconditionally, Alice?" asked her aunt Carrie, with a keen look at Alice's flushed face.

"*One must, to fate, musn't one?*" returned Alice, with another question.

"Cela depend, one makes one's fate, after a fashion, sometimes wherefore I would advise you to be cautious how you trifle with yours."

If aunt Carrie intended her words to carry an undercurrent of meaning, they reached their goal in Alice's understanding. She knew now that her aunt had noticed her *indecision* and *wavering* over certain questions to which she must soon give decided answers, and she felt that aunt Carrie's advice was needed.

It was not an unusual quandary for a young, pretty girl to be in, that of having to make up her mind to say either "yes or nay" to two men whose happiness hung upon her lips, but it was a trying one. On the one hand, there was position, talent, energy, to choose; on the other, wealth, fine looks and winning manners; and with both, devoted love. Alice had procrastinated and delayed determining which she would take, until both lovers chafed at her irresolutenes.

Her heart had been touched by neither of these suitors; that citadel was as yet impregnable unto their assaults. Had it never been shaken? Ah, hid beneath the outer walls there was a tender spot which a certain knight had pierced—and rode away, and this little secret sore Alice was trying to forget, and had schooled herself at last to believe it was but a fancied pang, and one that either wealth or position would cause her to lose even the memory of.

It had been a "summer flirtation," this knightly episode. Alice had spent the season, a year before, in a little mountain village. He had been on a sketching tour in the same region; they had met, and talked, and read, and rowed for weeks together, then one morning he made a little picture in her album, wrote his name thereto: "Gerome Reid Knight," and mounted his charger and rode away. That was all, and yet the fortress had been taken, Alice's heart went with him. Nobody knew how she watched, and waited, to see or hear from him after, but never, on street, at reception or ball was her handsome Knight to be found; he had ridden out of her life it seemed that summer morn, but not out of her thoughts. Was it not strange that with two devoted, ardent, warm lovers, the girl should constantly compare one cold careless one! But it was just this constant recollection of her that delayed her "yea or nay," and Dr. Ellis Fane, and Mr. Frank Merrill, rising young physician, and agreeable young millionaire, with all their advantages were weighed and found wanting.

Mrs. Canfield, Alice's aunt, with whom she made her home, had noticed Alice's troubled hesitation on the choice of these two eager lovers, and was woman enough to suspect a third had something to do with it, and having heard some little hint of Alice's summer flirtation, she thought love was the reason that neither position nor wealth gained the day.

That Christmas morning two pretty gifts had been sent Alice from her lovers. One, a basket of rare winter blossoms with a note from Dr. Ellis Fane, asking her to wear a rose for him that night as a token of consent. The other, a costly jewelled chatelaine with all its pretty accompaniments, from Frank Merrill, and a warm letter of affection, begging her to "wear his chains now and forever."

There was to be an informal gathering of friends in Mrs. Canfield's parlor that evening, and as Alice stood before the mirror arranging herself for the occasion, she played a little game with Fate. First, she fastened a "red, red rose" in her glossy brown puffs and curls, then she hooked the silver chain of the beautiful chatelaine, with its fan and tablet, and vinaigrette, around her slender waist, then she smiled and nodded her head, and whispered to her pretty image in the glass:

"Either becomes you, my dear! If Frank Merrill walks in under the oracle toward me first, down comes the flower; if Ellis Fane be the conquering hero, I cast my chain and wear roses. I have decided, my wishbone shall tell me whom I am to marry!"

Notwithstanding she jested in this light, heartless manner with her future, there was a nervous tremor around her heart after she came down stairs and entered the rooms. Her aunt and cousin were entertaining some guests at the extreme end of the *salon*, when Alice heard steps ascending the stairs and the voices of her two lovers were borne on to her ears. Was it to be rose or silver?

"Walk in—Miss Abbot will be pleased to see you, I assure you." It was Dr. Fane who spoke, and Alice began to tug at the chain, then she looked up and beheld Gerome Reid Knight walk in under the wishbone and come toward her. The room swam, and amidst the greeting and explanation which followed, Alice murmured some incoherent words about "surprise, pleasure, superstition, etc."

"My friend Knight came down to Canfield for his Christmas, Miss Abbot, and discovering he had met you one summer up in the mountains, I made him sure of a welcome here with me to-night."

"You were quite right, Dr. Fane," replied Alice with a warm blush. "I am truly pleased to see your friend, as well as my summer acquaintance, whom I feared had forgotten me."

"It would be impossible for one having seen Miss Abbot to forget her," said Mr. Knight, with an earnest look. "I have been abroad since our adieux were made among the mountains, and have thus been deprived of further acquaintance with my friends at home."

"Mr. Knight has evidently been to France, and acquired a talent for compliment," returned Alice smiling. "Auntie," to Mrs. Canfield, who now came forward, "Let me present to you my Glen Mountain artist, Mr. Gerome Reid Knight; my aunt, Mrs. Canfield."

"Miss Abbot has acquired a talent for flattery I fear, I am a mere sketcher, scarcely an artist, Mrs. Canfield."

Mrs. Canfield disclaimed his modesty, having seen his pictures, and carried him off to present to her guests.

"You wear my roses, Alice! I may hope then, that you will no longer put me off with evasive answers. It is yes?"

Ellis Fane whispered these words with a warm look of admiration at the beautiful head which was decked with his flowers.

Alice grew pale. She could no longer determine to marry either of these suitors. Her Knight had appeared, and although he had not spoken, nay, she did not know that he even would, yet her heart was not here to give any other.

"Forgive me, if I have misled you; I wore your roses as the gift of a friend, no more."

Her words were low and her voice trembled.

Ellis Fane looked at her with reproachful eyes, and walked away without another word.

It was Frank Merrill's turn now. He had watched his chance, and seing Alice alone, he strode across the room, and lifting up her fan said hurriedly:

"Alice, you have made me happy, you wear my chains; believe me they shall never be aught but bright and silvered through all your life."

"But, Mr. Merrill, you mistake; I did not mean—"

"What! You do not mean, by accepting and wearing my gift that you will be my wife!"

"No. I wore it to-night because—"

"Because you are a heartless flirt, and delight in torturing me. I will no longer be trifled with, Alice, you must answer me, yes or no, to-night. Let it be yes?" he pleaded.

"It must be no," and Alice's voice sank to a whisper, and she bowed her head. She had trifled with both these *men; they loved her*, and feeling now, in her own heart, that love was, indeed, a strong, overruling passion, she felt ashamed of her heartlessness towards them.

Mrs. Canfield and her friends coming forward at this juncture, the passionate protest that rose to Frank Merrill's lips was interrupted, but he looked so utterly wretched that even little Dollie asked:

"Does your head ache, Mr. Merrill?" Then she looked up in her cousin Alice's face, and in her shrill *enfant terrible* voice, shouted out:

"Oh, cousin Alice, who are you going to marry? Who came in first under your wishbone?"

Every one smiled, and all looked up over the door and there saw Alice's fortune-teller.

Dr. Fane eyed the innocent little bone viciously, and then said:

"It might have been me, Dollie; but I believe Mr. Knight forestalled me."

Alice blushed painfully. Frank Merrill walked over to the door, and taking down the wishbone said:

"The fortunate suiter who would win the lady fayre, must possess the magic charm. I will fight fate and fortune for her."

"And I will be her valiant Knight, and therefore claim the badge," said Mr. Knight, putting out his hand and playfully wrestling the little bit of bone from Mr. Merrill's hand.

Everyone laughed again, but only a few felt there was, perhaps, more than a joke in the little passage at arms. When it came time to depart, Mr. Knight asked permission to call again, and he came so often after, that Alice's old lovers saw at last that there was no hope for them.

When little Dollie was told that cousin Alice was going to marry Mr. Knight and go away, she looked up from her picture book and said:

"It was all the wishbone; wasn't it, cousin Alice?"

"Yes, of course, I suppose so," laughed Alice."

Dollie went on with her book, reading aloud:

"A, ate it; B, begged it; C, cut it; E, eyed it; F, fought for it"—

"Yes," interrupted Bertha, "and G certainly got it."

"What!" asked Dollie, looking up again. "The apple pie?"

"Oh, no, only the wishbone—and Alice!"—*Demorest.*

The Legs and Feet of Horses.

It is a well-known fact that horses will work and stand sound for many years with legs apparently much out of order. Enlargements take place in the sheath of tendons after strains, also from blows, where the parts become lined with a thick coat of lymph, and sometimes the body of the bone itself is found thickened, from a disposition of bony lamina over the original bone. When all this has been in progress, we question the propriety of any active measures, unless, as is generally the case, a feeling of soreness is expressed after work by a shifting or favoring of the limb or limbs in the stall, or by a "feeling" manner of going on first quitting the stable. When the legs are really callous, little impression can be made upon them, unless by active measures; but rest and proper attention are the best preservatives of these most essential members of the horse's frame, with the friendly auxiliaries of hot water, flannel bandages, and freedom in a box stall after severe work, and good shoeing at all times.

Provided no internal diseases attack the feet, they will not only be as sound and healthy, but in better form, from having been properly shod, than if they had not been shod all. Some hoofs, however, having a greater disposition to secrete horn than others, and thus called strong feet should never remain more than three weeks without being subjected to the drawing knife of the blacksmith, and the shoes properly replaced. Neither should stopping with damp tow be omitted; as moisture, not wet, is beneficial to the health of the foot. Do what we may, however, horses that are required for work on hard roads, or to "go the pace," will always be more or less subject to diseased feet, quite unconnected with shoeing. The action of the hinder legs of horses reminds us of one useful hint to those who have to use their horses on long journeys. If we allow a well formed horse, with the free use of his limbs, on a road upon which his footsteps are imprinted, we shall find that the hinder foot oversteps the fore feet in the walk, but falls behind it in the slow trot. Exclusive of relief to the muscles by change of action, then, it is safer to vary the pace from a walk to a slow trot on a journey, as causing less fatigue to the hock joint, by which curbs and spavins are frequently thrown out. Add to this, the slow trot is the safest pace a horse goes, because his step is shortest.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Home Life of the Ancients.

It was a dismal, rainy day in December. Socrates, who had no umbrella, and in fact didn't have time to live until the first one was made, stood on the front steps of his house, drawing his cloak around him, before venturing down the street. From the opposite side of the street his friend Theremenes, passing by, familiarly hailed him as "Soc," and shouted:

"Blustery this morning."

"Yes," replied the philosopher, "it's cold."

"Hey!" suddenly shot the voice of a Xantippe from a second-story window, "hey? what's that?"

"I said," exclaimed Socrates, promptly throwing up his guard and backing prudently into the doorway; "I say it's scold."

"Said what?" was the sharp rejoinder; "you say that again, and say it slow."

"It's cold," repeated the philosopher; "it's scold; its cold; it's scold as ice, I said."

There was a moment's silence, during which Xantippe appeared to be buried in profound thought, while the great disciple of Anaxagoras occupied the painful interval by girding up his loins and tucking his trowsers in the tops of his boots, and making other preparations for a lively run. Presently there came from the window:

"You hold on there a minute, young man, till I come down. I want to see you a second before you go down town."

There was a fierce, rapid flapping of Attic sandals upon the wet pavement, the wild rush of a cloaked figure through the pelting rain, and ten minutes later Socrates was explaining to Plato and Xenophon that he had chased a street car all the way from the Peirsic gate, and was clear out of breath.—*Hawkeye.*

THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

The Town Captured by the Russians after Desperate Fighting—Over Forty Thousand Prisoners Taken.

The capture of Plevna by the Russians is thus described in the cable dispatches: Osman Pasha crossed the River Vid, and at half-past seven o'clock in the morning assaulted and carried the outer lines of Fort Dolny Etropolje, a minor work defending the road to Widdin. It was not very strongly garrisoned, the supports being massed some distance in the rear of the fort and the attack being made in such a dashing way that reinforcements could not be got up before the first line was carried. The grenadiers of the Imperial Guard were promptly on hand, however, and the redoubtable Osman hurled his troops against the best men of the Russian army. The Russian grenadier corps were holding the line of investment on the left bank of the River Vid.

The attack was made with desperate energy, and a portion of the Turkish troops did, in fact, again penetrate the line of entrenchment and batteries, but all attempts to break through the positions of the grenadiers were ineffectual. After five hours' severe fighting the Turks were defeated. The Russians and Roumanians were hurried up from Susaria and Bukova. After terrible carnage Osman attempted to re-enter Plevna, but it had meanwhile been occupied by Roumanians and Russians from Gravitza.

Osman on finding himself thus surrounded, although wounded in the foot, personally conducted the negotiations for a surrender. He expressly announced that he surrendered unconditionally to the emperor.

Simultaneously with the main sortie the Turks made a feint against the Roumanian positions on the right bank of the Vid, but this was feebly conducted, and the Turks in that quarter surrendered almost unresistingly. The whole Turkish artillery train was captured in the immediate neighborhood of Plevna. The Russian and Roumanian armies made a triumphal entry into the town at half-past three in the afternoon. The czar, after the surrender of Plevna, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha.

Reports from the scene of the battle place the number of prisoners at over 40,000 and 400 guns. The ground on which the engagement took place was strewn with thousands of dead and dying, but no accurate estimate of the dead has yet been received. Of the prisoners, 20,000 are sick or wounded.

All telegrams agree in declaring that the attempted sortie of Osman Pasha from Plevna toward Widdin was made with a desperation which has won for him the respect of his enemies. His men had endured all manner of privations within the invested town. They had suffered terribly from cold, owing to insufficient clothing; from disease—neither doctors nor medicines being at hand—and from famine.

Fortunes in Oil.

A letter from Oil City, Pa., has the following: Who has not heard of Johnny Steele, otherwise known as Coal Oil Johnny. He awoke one morning and found that he had come into possession of a farm, near this city, upon which numerous prolific oil wells had been struck. He had retired a poor teamster—he awoke a millionaire. He soon became the greatest spendthrift ever known in this country. He traveled, bought the hotels where he stopped, gave them to their previous owners in the morning—in short, disbursed his immense fortune with a lavish hand until it was all gone. He then retired and is now a contented farmer in one of our Western States. His is only one of many very similar stories told.

As the opposite of Coal Oil Johnny, the case of Dan Goettle, an oil speculator of this city, is cited. Only a few years ago he was a bootblack in this city. He then delivered telegraph messages, and finally engaged in the oil business. He is now only about twenty-six years old, but in that short time has acquired a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars. In the mean time he has supported a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters. He made his money by buying and selling oil, and is now one of the most influential men in the business. Only week before last he took the bull side of the market, with a powerful company on the bear side, and worsted them. One sale of his was of 80,000 barrels at $2.03½. The trade was made, certificates representing it exchanged for a check, within ten minutes. The amount involved in the transaction was $163,000. This was only one of his sales. During the day he sold nearly 200,000 barrels. He is a short, thick-set man, unassuming and very liberal. His gifts to the poor are large. He is temperate, and possesses in an eminent degree that qualification generally termed sand.

Saved by Bad Spelling.

An instance has recently occurred in France where a man's life was saved by bad spelling, and it is probably the only case in history, recorded or unrecorded, where, cacography proved itself beneficial. Haas, a desperate convict, who murdered a jailer at Poissy, was found guilty, but the foreman in writing the verdict, "Yes, by a majority," spelled the word "majority" with a "g" in place of the "j" in the last word. On this error the case was carried to the court of cassation, and, it being held that the misspelling of this word constituted a fatal error, a new trial was granted. The second jury, animated by a feeling of sympathy for the prisoner, who had been kept in suspense for an unusual length of time by the various proceedings, brought in a verdict of guilty, "with extenuating circumstances." This clause is always life-saving, and Haas was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

SODA BISCUIT.—One quart sifted flour, two even teaspoonfuls cream-tartar, well mixed with the flour, piece of butter the size of an egg—rub well together—one teaspoonful soda in one pint of milk. A little salt. Bake in a quick oven.

PRUNE OR PLUM PUDDING.—Make a batter as follows: Three eggs, one pint of milk, and make a rather thick batter with flour; wash some prunes or plums in water, and stir them in; tie it in a cloth, and boil two hours. Eat with milk dip, or butter and sugar sauce.

GERMAN MUSTARD.—To half a pound of ground mustard add three ounces of sugar, and moisten with boiling vinegar; stir for half an hour with a wooden spoon, and set it aside, well-covered, for an hour. Finally, add as much vinegar as may be necessary to thin it. Keep it well-covered in a glass jar. The mustard as sold in New York has some aromatic addition.

TO FRY OYSTERS.—Take fifty large fresh oysters, and dry them well, have six fresh eggs well beaten together with plenty of pepper and salt; have two pounds of good butter crackers pounded and well sifted; then dip one oyster at a time in the eggs, and roll them in the crackers, and lay them so they will dry, and if you do not have crumbs enough on, you can roll over again. Fry in good butter and fresh lard, half-and-half; quick fire; a light brown.

HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.—A beefsteak is always best broiled; but the following method is recommended by a lady writer, when broiling is not convenient: The frying pan being wiped dry, place it upon the stove and let it become hot. In the meantime mangle the steak—if it chance to be a sirloin so much the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it on the hot dry pan, which instantly cover as tight as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy add a tablespoonful of strong coffee. The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require more cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made by adding a little cream, thickened by a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir the yolk of an egg well beaten.

Household Hints.

Ink stains in cotton or linen can be removed by washing in salt and water. This should be done before the fabric is washed with soap.

SILVER POLISH.—One ounce ammonia, four ounces Paris white; dissolve the Paris white in one pint of water; boil it; when cool, add the ammonia.

DISHWASHING.—Use plenty of borax in the first water, also in the rinse water; use soap on only very greasy pots and pans; borax will cleanse the dishes, purify the skin, and at the same time make the hands soft and white.

TO FRESHEN BLACK LACE.—Lay it on a clean table, sponge it all over with a weak solution of borax—about an even teaspoonful or less to a pint of warm water. Use a piece of old black silk, or black kid glove is better, to sponge with. While damp cover with a piece of black silk or cloth, and iron.

TO SETTLE COFFEE.—To settle coffee without eggs, put the ground coffee—two tablespoonfuls or more, according to the size of the family—to soak over night in a teacup of water. In the morning add more water and put it on to boil, boiling fifteen or twenty minutes; then fill in what water is necessary and put the coffee-pot on the stove. In fifteen minutes it will pour off clear as amber.

TO CLEAN WHITE FURS.—Lay them on a table, and rub well with bran made moist with warm water; rub until quite dry; and afterward with dry bran. The wet bran should be put on with flannel, then dry with book muslin. Light furs, in addition to the above, should be well rubbed with magnesia, or a piece of book muslin, after the bran process, against the way of the fur.

Dead in the Witness Stand.

A tragic culmination of a bank robbery occurred at Lewiston, Pa. Jerome Hetrick, famed for his integrity and devotion to duty, was a director of the Mexico Bank, in which his brother-in-law was cashier. The bank was robbed of $6,000 under circumstances indicating that some one connected was privy to the theft. Hetrick, in distress, appealed to the clerks one after another to confess, and finally the brother-in-law acknowledged the crime and promised to return the money if the matter should be kept secret. Hetrick promised, the money was returned and the matter subsided. But people lost confidence in the bank, and the directors decided that the secret of the matter must be revealed, and a suit was brought to recover the reward which had been offered at the outset. Hetrick was compelled to take the stand to give testimony which would consign the brother of his wife to a prison. Everyone knew that he would tell the whole truth, and every eye was turned upon him. He rose slowly, his face revealing the agony under which he labored. His limbs seemed paralyzed, a friend rose to support his trembling form, when his jaw dropped and he fell back dead into the arms of his friend.

"What is your chief consolation in life?" asked a pastor of a young lady in his Bible class. The young lady blushed and hesitated, but on the question being repeated, the ingenuous maiden said: "I don't like to tell you his name, but I have no objection to tell you where he lives."

Items of Interest.

The pension bureau has 90,000 claims unadjudicated.

Another hog with two hearts has been killed—this time in Indiana.

Milan, in Italy, is going to have an international exhibition in 1879.

A Kentucky inn-keeper offers to entertain eloping couples at half price.

The last St. Louis grand jury advised the restoration of the whipping post.

A Maine lady has refused $2,000 for her tresses, eight feet one inch long.

Russia complains of a scarcity of doctors. She has plenty of patience, however.

A hand in the bird is worth two in the bush, especially if it happens to be a brier-bush.

"How's your husband this evening, Mrs. Quaggs?" "No improvement, doctor, one way or the other."

Missouri farmers are shipping cattle from Colorado to feed with the abundant corn crop of the former State, which it will not pay to ship.

The other day a Bohemian, a stranger stopped at the Boone county, Indiana poor farm to get his dinner. A Bohemian servant girl at work there was called to talk with him. They talked half an hour, when the girl gave up her place and said she was going to get married. The two people went to the court house, got a license, and were married in less than an hour from the time when they first saw each other.

Lorenzo Baker, thirty-two inches in height, and twenty years old, is a minstrel performer in Kentucky. Alice Gough, thirty-one inches in height and eighteen years old, is the daughter of a wealthy farmer. These little folks are in love with each other, and desire to marry, but the girl's parents, disregarding the peculiar fitness of the match, refuse their sanction on account of the social difference.

"There is not," wrote the editor of the Deadwood *Daily Champion*, "a quieter, more peaceful, well regulated and orderly community in the western country." And then, as the office boy entered to say that somebody wanted to see him, he took his bowie knife between his teeth, put a Colt's new pattern seven-shooter on the desk in front of him, and then said: "Jim, get out another coffin—a plain one this time—and let the critter come in."

The Arizona *Miner* tells a laughable story of two friends who were recently attacked by Indians in that State. They were both on mules and the arrows were whistling by them in clouds. The mules were of unequal powers of speed, and the foremost man sang out, "Joe, why don't you come along?" Joe, whose arms and legs were flying in the air like a runaway windmill, replied, as an arrow grazed his ear, "Do I look like a man who is throwing off?"

The cosmopolitan make-up of American citizenship is shown by the character of the naturalizations now being made in New York. Among the applicants for the privileges of citizenship of the United States, one week recently, were Germans, Irish, French, Danes, Turks, Russians and natives of the South Sea Islands. In addition to these one Chinaman took out his naturalization papers, and another applicant, of a different race, "solemnly renounced all allegiance to foreign potentates and princes, but more especially to the Emperor of Dahomey."

Emotional Hydrophobia.

Elbridge E. Cabot, of Enfield, Conn., who has suffered since last week in consequence (as he imagined) of a cat bite last September, died on Sunday afternoon. He had no symptoms of hydrophobia, but had become so wrought up about the case of Professor Alvergnat, of Hartford, a detailed report of whose symptoms and death Dr. Towne read to him, not knowing that a cat had bitten him, that he actually scared himself to death. The doctors told him over and over again that he had no symptoms of hydrophobia, but as they prudently kept out of his reach for fear of being bitten, he would not believe them. On Saturday they gave him milk, and the man was so afraid that he had hydrophobia, he would tremble and gulp it all down in one swallow, enough to choke any ordinary man. Cabot was an old bachelor, fifty-five years of age, a quiet, reserved man, who minded his own business and was not supposed to be easily aroused to such a pitch of imagination. He had a reputation for being an honest, square man. The cat that bit him was fifteen years old, and cross and ugly. There is no proof that she was ever bitten by a dog.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

Birds and Beasts Grouped.

It is a curious fact that the English language has a separate word for the designation of particular groups of animals. Thus a group of one class of birds is called differently from a group of another class. Such words as flight, muster, flock, herd, swarm, etc., are really separate words, having a single meaning, namely, group. The following shows in a concise manner how these various terms are applied to various classes of animals: A covey of partridges, a nide of pheasants, a wisp of snipe, a bevy of quails, a flight of doves or swallows, a muster of peacocks, a siege of herons, a building of rooks, a brood of grouse, a plump of wild fowl, a stand of plovers, a watch of nightingales, a clattering of choughs, a flock of geese, a cast of hawks, a trip of dotterel, a swarm of bees, a school of whales, a shoal of herrings, a herd of swine, a skulk of foxes, a pack of wolves, a drove of oxen, a sounder of hogs, a troop of monkeys, a pride of lions, a sleuth bears.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1877.

In another column we publish an extract from an associated press dispatch in reference to our Mexican complications, and the testimony of Gen. T L. Kane before the Senate committee. The dispatch is not very clear as to the General's testimony or opinions, but we may be sure that it was in the interest of Peace.

What the Silver Heresy Has Done.

The impatient advocates of the Bland Silver Bill, who went to Washington last October boasting that they would remonetize silver in thirty days, have not thus far succeeded. They have accomplished what may be equally satisfactory to them. They have stopped the process of refunding.

Their action caused a temporary suspension of the sale of 4 per cent. bonds after the large subscriptions made in this country last Summer This was its natural consequence, and its effect was about passing away when Congress met. The eagerness of the repudiationists to repeal the Resumption Act and to legislate that 92 cents worth of silver should pay a debt of a dollar caused a postponement of the bond sales. The market showed little or no disposition to improve until the publication of the President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Those two documents had so much of the true ring in them that their effect upon the quoted value of 4 per cent. bonds was really remarkable. The price of the bonds immediately went above par, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the Syndicate began their preparations for resuming sales.

The recovery was only a temporary one. It had not been supposed that the advocates of the Silver Bill in the Senate would be strong enough to pass that measure over the President; but a subsequent canvass placed this matter in doubt, if it did not indeed indicate that two-thirds of that body would vote for the Bland Bill with all its objectionable features. This discovery had its immediate and legitimate effect. The 4 per cent bond at once sank below par, and there they will probably remain until Congress has finally disposed of the subject.

The immediate attention of the President is demanded by the Chinese on the Western coast. San Francisco seems to be the centre of the anti-Chinese feeling, and a gang of a hundred and fifty Celestials having arrived there, they were attacked by a party of roughs, who robbed them, beat them, and severely injured over a third of their number. The police made no attempt to protect the Chinamen, and no arrests have been made. It is a sad commentary on American justice that these foreigners should have to remind the Nation's Executive of the obligations of the Government, and plead that in their helplessness they have been left alone without that protection secured to them by the Burlingame treaty. There can be no doubt that these complaints are just. The lower classes of the white population of California have shown themselves not only heathens but barbarians in their treatment of the Chinese. In times of slavery it was for the interests of owners that murders and robberies should be committed, and from one quarter or another protection often came to shield the negro from injustice and cruelty. The Chinaman has no one to assist or protect him. Even the arm of the law, which will raise itself in the protection of a drunkard or a beast of burden, makes no effort to secure him justice, peace or even life and liberty. It has been proposed to impose the tax of $250 upon all Chinamen entering this country. It would be better for the country and for California to spend that sum to transport one by-one the roughs, who so far forget the rights of humanity and the honor of their country as to plunder and maltreat or murder these men. That the Chinese have committed offences cannot be denied, but they have individual offences while those of the whites have been of a class, an organization which should be dealt with as the Kuklux and Mollie Maguires have been.

A MALCONTENT.

A Graphic Picture From a Western Standpoint.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In the memorable session of Congress in 1859-60, among the new members was a young man from New York, with an honored name, a brilliant promise, and a clear record. He had none of the old style politicians about him; he was a scholar, a gentleman, and a christian. He belonged to the new era just ushered in. He was not a hangeron of bar-rooms, a frequenter of Congressional holes-in-the-wall, an adept at poker, nor a good shot. He invariably came into the House of Representatives with his hat brushed, with a clean linen, and with a breath entirely free of the smell of the still. He did not rest his feet upon the summit of his desk, and he did not spend any considerable portion of his time in the lobby. When he rose to speak he uttered what he had to say in language well chosen, and addressed himself ever to the subject in hand, to the galleries. In a word, he attended faithfully to his duties as a Representative of the Empire State of the Union; and at the same time he spoke brave and timely words for the sublime cause of freedom, in behalf of which the ear of the American people had been gained after a long and weary struggle. This man was Roscoe Conkling. For his faithfulness, this Representative was again and again returned by his constituency. He was not popular with the Washington politicians; they could not see why New York should send this man to represent her—this man who wouldn't be controlled by secret cliques—this man who couldn't be "seen" in any sort of manner by lobbyists or corruptionists. But the grand old State he served so well after a while said to him: "Go up higher," and he surprised the Washington lobbyists and tricksters and penny-a-liners by appearing in the Senatorial toga, which he has since worn with unblemished honor and just renown.

Did he ever utter a word in the halls of either house of Congress in behalf of or in apology for human oppression? No! Was he ever heard speaking softly of treason? No! Was he ever known as an advocate of compromise with wrong? No! Is his vote on record in behalf of any scheme of corruption? No! Even his enemies admit that he is free from stain—that he is, in respect of the blighting mildew of lobbyism, a Knight Bayard, without fear and without reproach. A well-rounded national political career of near a score of years, with a plenary endorsement from a state which is a nation of itself—why should it not be a matter of pride to his party, of credit to himself, of satisfaction to his friends? Why? Because he is a malcontent! Because he is too proud of his record to give it the lie by voting to repudiate it; because he is too true to the cause for which he gave his manhood's best years to forsake it; because he holds the sacrifices of the half million of his loyal countrymen, whose bones are scattered upon the battle-fields of the rebellion, too sacred to have been in vain.—That's the reason why.

Mexican Matters.

THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONSIDERING THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The house committee on foreign affairs had before it to-day, during the consideration of the Rio Grande troubles, General Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who has recently been visiting Mexico in connection with scientific affairs. He had very little information to give from personal knowledge of the outrages on either side of the Rio Grande, but intimated very clearly that so far as his information went these outrages were not one sided.

His ideas were rather of the diplomatic order, but he was disinclined to give expression to them until after he had communicated them to Mr. Hayes in case he might have an opportunity of doing so. He volunteered, however, a highly complimentary opinion of President Diaz. He said that he had originally disapproved of the military order permitting American troops to cross the frontier in pursuit of raiders, but after the order being issued he considered that its revocation would have a very bad effect and would be construed by the common classes of Mexico as an evidence of timidity on the part of the United States.

Gen. Ord was also further examined, the chief points of his testimony being that the cessation or diminution of Mexican raids on the lower Rio Grande was attributable to the presence of a large American force, and that a revocation of existing orders would state the dangerous elements in Mexico, and cause more raids and be an obstacle in the negotiation of a treaty.

The Democrats have always promised that when they got into power they would make a dreadful exposure of what they call "the rottenness of this Government." They have a lively recollection of the panic created in their party when the Republicans came into the possession of the National Administration in 1861. There has been nothing since that date that could compare with the revelations of the enormous thefts of John B. Floyd, the frauds of Jacob Thompson, and the corruption and treason of Buchanan's administration generally, as exhibited by the special committees and commissions of the Thirty-seventh Congress.—And, although the Democracy have had full swing in the House of Representatives for one whole Congress, they are yet unable to account for the failure to unearth as prodigious frauds as those perpetrated by the last Democratic Secretary of War and the last Democratic Secretary of the Interior. During the Winter of 1875 and the Spring of 1876, while the Democrats were accumulating Chinese ammunition for their next Presidential campaign, investigations were pushed to the utmost limit of decency. There were investigations of special subjects and matters, such as the Washington Real Estate pool, the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the District of Columbia Lunatic Asylum, &c. In fact, a list of the matters investigated would occupy more space than a list of the laws enacted by that Congress. And, after all, the smelling committees failed to find anything of great importance. It never seemed to occur to them that there might be nothing to find.

Silver Circulation.

Some questions asked by two or three correspondents about the extent of the "demonetization" of silver may be answered in a single paragraph. Silver is employed in the subsidiary coinage—as "small change"—in every civilized country, just as it is with us, and is, of course, a legal tender in the payment of small sums. In the countries composing the Latin Union, that is, in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain Switzerland and Italy, and in Greece and in Bolivia, the so-called double standard is recognized, their money being composed of both gold and silver, at a ratio agreed upon by international convention. The coinage of silver, however, is rigidly restricted, so that the double standard is in reality a legal fiction. In Austria and Russia silver is the nominal standard, though both countries use an irredeemable paper money, and silver is also the standard in India, Tripoli and Tunis, Mexico, Central America, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru. In Great Britain and its colonies, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the German Empire, Portugal and Brazil, Turkey and Egypt, in Japan, in Chili and Bogota and the Sandwich Islands, gold is the one recognized standard of values. The proposition before Congress bears no resemblance to anything that could be proposed in the Latin Union. The countries which the silver jobbers wish us to imitate are Mexico and India.—*Phila. Times.*

Rank in The Cabinet.

"We sit," said one member, "in an order carefully observed. The President has the large chair at the head of the table. On his right sits Mr. Evarts, who is the leading officer, and in this Cabinet is decidedly the most loquacious. Opposite Evarts, on the President's left, is Mr. Sherman. Below Evarts sits McCreary, of the War power who is opposite Thompson, the Naval Chief, and Key, the Postmaster General, whose vis-a-vis is the Attorney General, Devens. Carl Schurz is at the foot of the table, furthest from the President, because his department was latest in time of its institution. Mr. Hayes speaks with considerable positiveness sometimes, and more than any Cabinet Minister, walks up and down the room while talking or forming his judgment. The members push back their chairs from the table, reclining or sitting at ease. If a Cabinet Minister is absent the Assistant represents him, and thus it has happened that Fred Seward and Richard McCormick have had the right and left hand of the President."

Gone Home.

"Eber Harrington, do you want to be sent up?" asked the court of a ragged old man.

"Yes, solree, I do."

"For how long?"

"Three months, soir."

"'Tis done, Eber."

"And will I have a Thanksgiving dinner?"

"You will."

"And a Christmas pudding?"

"Yes."

"And a New Year's supper?"

"Yes."

"Drive on with me—I want to see that blessed place."

BY TELEPHONE.

WHAT A COUNTRY CHAIRMAN HEARD IN A CLEVELAND MAN'S PARLOR.

A worthy and elderly divine from the rural regions, who had zealously labored for a number of years in his divine calling in the true spirit of meek and innocent simplicity, came to Detroit a few days ago. His visits to the city are not very frequent, and they occur at great intervals. He had not quite so much followed the world's progress in scientific advancements and discoveries, as he is interested in the wayward trials and vicissitudes of his own little band of sinners in the rural field.

He dropped in at the office of a companion of his youth, the chief of a large and extended manufacturing establishment. They had a quiet, pleasant chat in the elegant, costly furnished apartment. One of the novelties in the room is a telephone connecting it with the factory some dozen miles off. Our friend the chief is suddenly called out; the reverend gentleman remains alone in the room. He pulls out the latest tracts, adjusted his specs, nestles down in the fauteuil and begins to read.

"Ello!" in sepulchral tones. Look up. Thinks it is outside.

"El-low! Wake up, old boy."

Our divine starts up and gazes around.

"Why the devil don't you answer?

"I—I—beg—your,"—

"What in h—ll are you doing?" continues the telephone.

"Really—my dear—dear sir," gasps our kind sir, swaying unsteadily through the room.

"Order down two car loads of coke and a barrel of brimstone."

"Lord have mercy on their souls," mumbles the preacher in panic stricken terror.

"Send down a new pack, a box of cigars and a half dozens bottles of Joe Mauch's best."

This was too much. The elderly divine bolts through the door, flies down the street, boards the first train homeward, and never gets over his excitement until he has landed safely in the parsonage in the rural domain.

A few days after, our worthy friend the manufacturing chief, receives a long, kind epistle, offering earnest prayers for the salvation of his soul, and that God may finally purge him from all the sins and great wickedness with which he is surrounded.

Romance of a Sleeping Car.

HOW A TIMID, FAIR, YOUNG GIRL, WITH GOLDEN HAIR, CREATED A SENSATION ON A WESTERN SLEEPING CAR.

It was the Cedar Rapids sleeper. Outside it was dark as the inside of an ink bottle. In the sleeping car people slept. Or tried it.

Some of them slept, like Christian men and women, peacefully and sweetly and quietly.

Others slept like demons, maligantly, hideously, fiendishly, as though it was only their mission to keep everybody in the car awake.

Of these, the man in lower number three was the "hoss." When it came to a square snore with all the variations, you wanted to count "lower number three" in. With a full hand and a pocket chock full with rocks.

We never heard anything more like him. It was the most systematic snoring, that was ever done, even up one of those tournaments of snoring, a sleeping car. He didn't begin as soon as the lamps were turned down and everybody was in bed.—Oh no. There was more cold-blooded diabolism in his system than that. He waited till everybody had a little taste of sleep, just to see how good and pleasant it was, and then he broke in on their slumbers like a winged, breathing demon, and they never knew what peace was again that dreadful night.

He started out with a terrific

"Gu-r-r-r-r-l!"

That opened every eye in the car. We all hoped it was an accident, however, and trusting that he would not do it again, we of course, all forgave the man. Then he blasted our hopes and curdled the sweet serenity of our forgiveness by a very long drawn

"Gw-a-h-h-h-huh!"

That sounded too much like business to be accidental. Then every head in that sleepless sleeper was held off the pillow for a minute, waiting, in breathless suspense, to hear the worst, and the sleeper in "lower number three" went on, in long drawn regular cadences that indicated good staying qualities.

"Gwa-a-ah! Gwa-a-a-h! Gahwahwah! Gahwahwah!"

Evidently it was going to last all night, and the weary heads dropped back on the pillows and the swearing began. It mumbled along in low, muttering tones, like the distant echoes of a profane thunder storm. Pretty soon "lower number three" gave us a most fearful variation. He shot off a spiteful

"Gwook"!

Which sounded as though his nose had got mad at him and was going to strike.—Then there was a pause, and we began to hope he had either awakened or strangled to death, no one cared very much which. But he disappointed everybody with a guttural

"Gurooch!"

Then he paused again for breath, and as soon as he had accumulated enough for his purpose he resumed business with a stentorious

"Kowpf!"

That nearly shot the roof off the car. Then he went on playing such fantastic tricks with his nose, and breathing things that would make the immortal gods weep, if they did but hear him. It seemed a matter incredible; it seemed an utter preposterous impossibility that any human being could make the monstrous, hideous noises with its breathing machine that the fellow in "lower number three" was making with his. He ran through all the ranges of the nasal gamut; he went up and down a very chromatic scale of snores; he ran through intricate and fearful variations until it did seem that his nose must be out of joint in a thousand places. All night through he told his story.

"Gawohh! gurrah! gu-r-r-r! gwarrl gah-h-ll whoof!"

Just as the other passengers had consulted together how they might slay him, the morning dawned, and "lower number three" awoke. Everybody watched the curtain to see what manner of man it was that had made that beautiful sleeping car a pandemonium. Presently the toilet being completed, the curtains parted, and "lower number three" stood revealed.

Great heavens!

It was a fair young girl with golden hair, and timid, pleading eyes, like a hunted fawn's.

Why That Case was Ended.

A rather good-looking young woman stepped up to Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh street police court, yesterday afternoon. "I would like to have my case against James Thoobold tried now," said she, with a smile.

"Your case against Theobold?" said His Honor, graciously. "Certainly, madam. Just look up that case against Thoobold," turning to his clerk.

The clerk found the paper. "Case against Theobold before Justice Murray last Sunday, and dismissed, as no complainant appeared."

"Your case has been dismissed," said his honor. "You were not present when it was called."

"Well, sir I couldn't come. Can't the case be taken up now?"

"No; it's been settled."

"But why can't it be taken up?"

"Justice Murray has passed upon it already."

"I know that, but why can't it be taken up now?"

"Well, madam," said his honor, "you demand to know the reason; you must not find fault with me for being frank with you; remember that I should not have told you this had not you insisted upon it. The reason why the case can't be taken up is that it is now a *res adjudicata*."

"Oh," said she with a blush, "can it be possible?" and at once left the court room satisfied.

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" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " " " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Do " Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Re-crying Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. C. C. Kidder

Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.

CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.

If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store. v13n3

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

W. R. TAYLOR

Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Work done *as ordered*, and at *bottom prices*.

W. R. TAYLOR,
Smethport, Nov. 22, 1877.-1m

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LIFE-SIZE PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painter from photographs or any picture, and *is the finest Oil Painting Made*. Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures 24x30 for $10,00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.
14-52-y 1.

ROOFING PAINT.

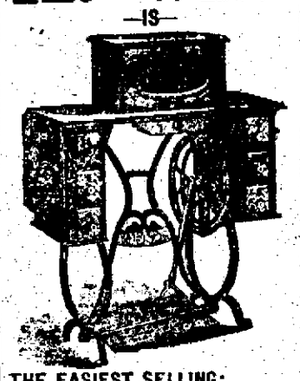
The Rocky Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gals. in can $1.50
Three 2-gallon cans in one case..... 4.00
1 barrel, 24 gallons..... 10.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons..... 22.00

AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,
49 South Front St., Phila.
4-52-3 m.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE, IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-1y J. McNULTY.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5.30, o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	5.30 a.m
Frisbee	11.16	5.36 ....
Farmers Valley	11.28	5.48 ....
Smethport	11.46	6.02 ....
Crosby	12.02 †	6.18 †
Colegrove	12.07	6.22 ....
Hamlin	12.12	6.27 †
Wernwag	12.45	6.47 ....
Clermont.....Arrive	12.50	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.30 p.m	7.15 a.m
Wernwag	"	7.20 ....
Hamlin	2.00	7.45 ....
Colegrove	2.05	7.50 †
Crosby	2.10 †	7.54 ....
Smethport	2.30	8.16 ....
Farmers Valley	2.43	8.29 †
Frisbee	2.55	8.39 ....
Larabee.....Arrive	3.02	8.45 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN EX.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	STATIONS. NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.
7 10	4 35	Dep.....Buffalo.....Arr		7 40	6 15
7 40	5 15	.....Elma.....		7 00	5 45
7 59	5 30	.....Aurora.....		6 47	7 29
8 40	6 24	.....Arcade.....		5 55	7 10
8 55	6 32	.....Yorkshire.....		5 44	7 03
9 05	6 41	.....Machias.....		5 32	6 54
9 22	7 00	.....Franklinville.....		5 18	6 37
9 52	7 25	.....Hinsdale.....		4 51	6 03
10 10	7 51	.....Erie R.R. Junction.....		4 16	5 45
10 14	7 55	.....Olean.....		4 12	5 45
10 23	....	.....Weston's.....		4 01	....
10 31	....	.....Portville.....		3 52	....
10 40	....	.....Sang Lines.....		3 42	....
10 45	....	.....Eldred.....		3 38	....
11 05	....	.....LAMA GREEN.....		3 17	....
11 05	....	.....Sartwell.....		3 10	....
11 14	....	.....Turtle Point.....		3 05	....
11 28	....	.....Port Allegany.....		2 50	....
11 48	....	.....Liberty.....		2 27	....
11 56	....	.....Keating.....		2 18	....
12 15	....	.....Shippen.....		1 58	....
12 30	....	Arr...Emporium...Dep		1 40	....

Stage runs between Elma and Matilda, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a specialty at the MINER office.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.
Smethport Pa. March 28th, 1877.-1y-28

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold base in Mechanical Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Borkorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping them a postal card.

☞ *Will be at Smethport the Second Tuesday and Wednesday in January.*

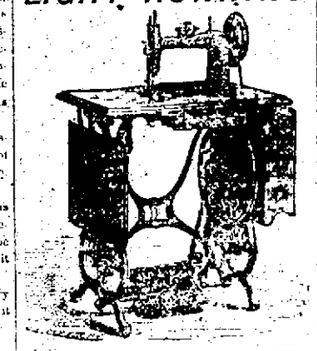
v14-42-1y

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting.

In endless variety. Send 15 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,
HOME OFFICE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS & CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for closing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. R. Swtwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—A. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Mcelhery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Baker.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—The poet Whittier is seventy years old.

—Add'l Judge Wilson explains the law and deals out justice this week.

—The Tarport Sunday News is the latest contribution to the literature of the county.

—C. B. Gould promises to issue his resurrected *Press* about the 1st of January. He has the true grit.

—This is the right kind of weather to keep doctors and sextons busy and fill graveyards. Oh, for a solid freeze up.

—Josh. Billings says very truly, "If you would train up a child in the way he should go, walk that way yourself occasionally."

—Many people are unfamilliar with the law in regard to estrays, and for the benefit of such, we print the following information:

—Rev. H. Peck, former pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, is visiting friends here. He will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sabbath.

—S. J. Gifford has received the contract of putting up the necessary buildings for the Extract Works. This is a guarantee that the work will be well and honestly done.

—The "boss" show cases of the borough, if not the county, have recently been put in A. B. Armstrong's drug store. They add immeasurably to the appearance of the establishment.

—President Grant's parting advice to his Cabinet was to do to others as they would be done by, and never be without Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey and Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.—Price 25c, 50c, $1.

—Judging from the way some of the Allegany county editors tell tales out of school about each other we should conclude they were a hard set. But we don't believe more than half they say.

—Our readers who may want to learn about the Far West are referred to the advertisement of the *Kansas Farmer*, an old established and popular journal in the West. It is published at the Capital of the State.

—Frank N. Blakeslee, of Olean, has opened a new dry goods store in that place, as the successor of W. H. Stenson. The many friends of himself and his wife *nee* Dorra Sartwell, will be pleased to know that Frank has concluded to remain in Olean.

—An exchange says: "Never before has there been such an universal abstaining from paying subscriptions as the press has experienced in the past year." Too true.

The first duty of any one taking up an estray is to place a description of it on the books of the township clerk, and to advertise the same in a newspaper within ten days thereafter. A failure to do this lays such person liable for damages. It is a foolish as well as a dangerous thing to take up property of this kind and hold it awaiting an offer of a large reward.

—When a woman gets so mean that she weighs the tenpound piece of corned beef she has sent her husband out for and it turns the scales at eight pounds, and then wants to know what he means by spending those other twenty cents and trying to impose on her, and vows that she can smell his breath, you can bet all the money your wife allows you out of your own earnings that there isn't any Light-Running "Domestic" Sewing machine in that house, if they do have "God bless our Home" stuck up over the mantel-piece.

—Robt. C. Enbody was taken into custody at Tarport and brought to Jamestown by Sheriff Harrington, and safely lodged in the lockup. Enbody was arrested some time ago, for misappliance of funds intrusted to him by the large manufactory of sleds at Frewsburg, and gave bail to appear at the last court, Mrs. J. Q. A. Converse, his mother-in-law, going on his bond. Mrs. Converse has been trying to learn the whereabouts of her dilatory son-in-law. It was learned that Enbody was in Tarport, and Sheriff Harrington succeeded in capturing his man before he could "skip out." Enbody was taken to Mayville jail where he will be kept until the January term of court, when his case will come up for trial.

—The Warren oil region has not played out, as is often announced by neighboring journals. It is true, however, that many of the operators abandoned this field last summer to operate in Bradford, which was considered a more certain field for operators. Warren is a good oil field; but unfortunately for her, there is a better. When the excitement cools off in Bradford, the operators will come back to Warren, and we expect that as soon as next spring the business will open up more lively than ever. New wells are constantly being put down, and several new strikes have been made lately, but generally by our own citizens. The production of the district keeps up remarkably well, considering that new enterprises have generally been abandoned. Business in Bradford is being overdone, and soon a crash will come. Then Warren will be a comfortable place for old operators to come back to.—Warren *Ledger*.

No Paper Next Week.

The employees in a country printing office have few opportunities for holidays. Their labors are unceasing and continuous from one year's end to the other. Thus it has been customary to omit the publication of a paper one or two weeks during the year to give all hands an opportunity for much needed rest and recreation. The boys usually claim this as one of their privileges, which we are seldom loth to grant. At this time it is almost a necessity, on account of the sickness of two of our employees. We expect to commence the new year of 1878 with an important addition to our force, which will enable us to give more time to editorial work and to make the MINER a better family paper than ever before. Of this change we will speak further when it is fully inaugurated. Suffice it to say that it is a change we have long contemplated and wished for, and cannot but work to the advantage of the paper. Wishing all our friends and patrons a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year to the end, we bespeak their continued patronage and good will.

WHAT SHALL I BUY For CHRISTMAS!

Where Shall I Buy It?

The above questions are readily solved by taking a look at the immmerible Christmas Gifts displayed at Armstrong's Jewelry Store. Do you want to buy toys for the children? Do you want to buy a handsome and useful silver service for your wife? Do you want to buy a set of jewelry for the girl of your affection? Do you want to buy a gold watch and chain for yourself, or any other dear friend? Do you want to buy any article useful and beatiful, you will find it at Armstrong's Jewelry Store (the Post Office.) Prices greatly reduced, and no charge for showing goods.

The Imperial Job Press.

If there is any one department of the MINER establishment of which we are more proud than another it is our well arranged and well supplied press room. Especially are we proud of our New Imperial Quarto Job Press. The durability of its construction, the ease of its management, and the perfection of its work recommends it above and beyond any other job press with which we have ever had anything to do. It is manufactured at the Canton Novelty Works, Ohio, and in this connection we take pleasure in copying the following notice of these works and the Imperial from the account of Canton manufactures written by a traveling correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph*: "The Canton Novelty Works of P. P. Bush, located on Liberty street, is one of the busiest places to be found anywhere. The capacity of the works is forty foundrymen and machinists, and all were busy in the manufacture of engine and mill supplies; but the most important branch of manufacture in these works is the "Imperial" printing press. It was patented by Mr. Charles Richards, formerly superintendent of the "Aldine Press Works," and as it has been greatly added to and improved by Mr. Bush, a thorough, practical mechanic, the "Imperial" is fast becoming very popular with printers. In mechanism and appearance it is different from any other press made; the simplicity of its construction renders it almost an impossibility to get out of repair. A novel feature about this press is, there is not a cam in the machine, all its motions are direct, the device for giving impressions to the inking rollers is also new, as more or less impression can be given at or to all the inking rollers, by simply turning a screw. The working parts are built on two horizontal steel bars, capable of sustaining a tensile strength of fifty tons each without a fracture. The impression is made by a powerful toggle, giving a dead dwell on the impression; the whole force is exerted upon these steel bars. No springing of the bed or platen can possibly be had, and its simplicity, strength, power, and ease of running, will readily commend it to every printer."

The Producer's Convention.

The Oil Producer's Convention met at Titusville on Tuesday, and it is expected that a definite line of action will be decided upon. The various committees that were appointed at the first session have been earnestly considering the different methods of relief from the machinations of the monopoly. The Eastern refiners have uniformly expressed themselves in favor of legislative relief, while the major portion of the producers have been warmly advocating the seaboard pipe line. It is proposed in the future to regulate the production and keep the supply within the circle of the demand. This feature of the by-laws of the Union has not as yet been put in force, and when it is exercised it will show the strength and unity of the feeling among the producers. When the officers of the Union so require, all producers who are members are bound to shut down for the time prescribed. There is one thing that the producers should particularly bear in mind, and that is that the Standard will take advantage of every loop-hole, and the statement recently made by a prominent producer that the Standard officials are aware of everything that transpires in the secret meetings of the Union, by reason of the membership of certain parties who are sold body and soul to the Monopoly, is worthy of investigation, and all who are not known to be trustworthy should be dealt with accordingly. What action will be decided upon is not a question easily decided upon, but the preponderance of feeling is unquestionably in favor of a seaboard pipe line.

—We are informed by M. L. Gridley, of the Gridley farm, that the well known as the Hogan on their farm is standing full of oil up to the casing, which is two hundred and forty-one feet from the surface. This would show some eleven hundred feet of oil. He also informs us that the reason the well is not properly operated is on account of trouble between parties interested in it, by which a dead lock has been brought about and the property stands idle in consequence. It would seem to be the interest of all concerned, as well as to many others outside that a fair test be given the well that the merit or demerit of it might be known.—*Era*, 17th inst.

SMETHPORT LECTURE COURSE.

The Third Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

DAVID S. COPELAND,

WED. EV'NG, JAN'Y 2, 1878.

Subject:—"Two Years on a Whaler in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

The following gentlemen have also signified their willingness to assist in the course, and will lecture on the subjects designated:

J. W. GAMBLE: The Straw that Broke the Camel's Back.

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS: A Trip to Europe.

D. H. MULLER D.D: Marriage and Marrying.

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

Court Proceedings.

Court called, with bench and bar represented as follows: Hon. S. F. Wilson presiding, Hons. W. S. Brownell and F. N. Burnham, Associates. Attorneys present, B. D. Hamlin, J. C. Backus, H. King, P. Ford, W. A. Williams, P. R. Cotter, S. W. Smith, David Sterrett, R. B. Stone, G. A. Berry, O. A. Hotchkiss, A. W. Barry, C. D. Longfellow, W. J. Milliken, A. G. Olmsed, N. P. Williston, J. R. Clark, Eugene Mullin, Robt. H. Rose.

Thirty-four traverse and twenty-two grand jurors answered to their names.—D. J. Keyes appointed foreman of grand jury.

D. E. Dufton, J. C. Sturgeon and C. L. Peck admitted and sworn as members of this bar.

Constables of every township and borough, except Bradford borough made returns under oath.

WORK OF GRAND JURY.

True bills found on the following indictments:

Com. vs. J. W. Stark—Assault and battery.

Com. vs. Abel Edic—Assault and battery.

Com. vs. W. H. Taylor—Threats by letters.

Com. vs. Wm. McCally—Assault and battery.

Com. vs. Joshua and Milford Hames—Assault and battery.

Com. vs. Henry Loomis—Larceny.

Com. vs. Wm. P. Bush—Forgery.

Com. vs. Wm. Pratt—Larceny.

Com. vs. Page Parmeter—False pretense.

Com. vs. Philip Regan—Assault and battery.

Com. vs. Wm. Beardsley—Assault and battery.

The incorporation of the borough of Kendall recommended by the grand jury.

JURY TRIALS.

The following cases tried by jury:

Commonwealth vs. *Zachariah Carl.*—Indictment, malicious mischief. Defendant plead not guilty. Jury sworn and case tried. Verdict, Not Guilty, and cost to be divided between prosecutor, C. E. Barrett, and defendant. Prosecutor to pay twenty dollars and defendant the balance.

Com. vs. N. G. Taylor. Assault and surety of the peace. Defendant plead not guilty. Jury returned verdict not guilty, and prosecutor and defendant each to pay one-half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Campbell. Malicious mischief. Plead not guilty.—Verdict rendered not guilty, but defendant to pay all costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Ed. Mullin. Assault and battery. Plead not guilty.—Jury returned verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Road in Annin township, from Vandermark's to Gleason's confirmed *nisi*.

Review of road in Wetmore township, from Aug. —— to Wilcox road. Report confirmed *nisi*.

View to assess damages to J. O. White, on road from Pelton's to Skinner creek. Report confirmed *nisi*.

Road from Wetmore to Ludlow station. Report of view confirmed *nisi*.

Road in Annin township, from Turtle Point to railroad station, confirmed *nisi*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In case of W. F. Ormsby vs. John Stoddard, motion to open judgment returnable forthwith granted by the Court.

Partial account of estate of Nathan Palmer, filed and confirmed *nisi*, and H. King appointed Auditor to distribute money in hands of Administrators. Exceptions to report in sale of real estate filed.

R. B. Stone appointed commissioner to take testimony in case of Farrer & Treft vs. G. W. Hicks.

Commonwealth vs. O. C. Beers, Larceny. Defendant and L. G. Peck recognized in sum of $200 each for appearance next term.

Inquisition on the body of Joshua T. Smith approved by the Court.

[The above report is up to Wednesday night.]

—The practice of advertising a little by local now and then is of some benefit, but is only a drop in the bucket compared with a standing advertisement in the advertising columns of any respectable paper. All the prosperous business men of to-day, who have made their business, have done it by steady, persistent advertising, and not by spurts and jerks. Irregular advertising is like raising a sign one day and hauling it down the next, and so on indefinitely. Better do this than not at all, but how infinitely wiser to keep your name and business consequently in view.

—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post* says:

John I. Mitchell, of the Tioga (Pa.) district has just called the Chair. Randall gives him the floor, and he makes his maiden (Congressional) speech on the division of the labor between the two committees on railroads and commerce. He has astonished the Republican side with his ready delivery. Nearly every chair is turned toward him as he stands on the back row near his seat to speak, and when he seats himself not a few mention him with praise. Mitchell was for several years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from his county, and served as chairman of the General Judiciary Committee. At the close of one of the sessions he was complimented by men of both parties with a handsome gold-headed cane. He will probably be one of the best talkers in the House. There seems to be something in locality in spouting men; he comes from the old David Wilmot region; but Wilmot certainly was never like Mitchell, who, like the gentle Knight of Chaucer, is "modest as a maid." It is refreshing to see men like John I. Mitchell in public life; but they are few and far between.

Letter from the Wheox Oil District.

SOME MISEEPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Oil well No. 3, at Schultz City, is good for 10 or 12 barrels daily. They torpedoed the well again on the 12th inst., and it was a success. They have been bailing with a long bailer and are getting from 10 to 12 barrels a day.

I notice an item in the Bradford Era, written by some one who claims to have been here five days in succession, and who asserts that the well did produce one barrel per day, and that they had not since the well was struck got more than twenty barrels of oil. All I wish to say is that the aforesaid individual did not visit the well at all, or else he willfully misrepresents the situation. In plain words he, *lies*. The well is doing at least ten barrels, and there are at least 150 barrels in the tank, with more going in every day. I do not know of any man from Bradford being here three days in succession. There are plenty of men here from Bradford who stay two or three days at a time, and come back again to lease territory. Some are here now to put down wells inside of sixty days. So much for the *Era* story.

Now as to the cause of the delays of well No. 3. The boys do not thoroughly understand the business, and consequently have all the bad luck that is possible to have. For instance, there are now in the hole 3 full sets of tools, 2 sand pumps, 2 cables, 1 sand pump rope, 1 bailer, and the engine started, but the boys caught it and cabled it to a tree, and in that way saved it from going down. As regards the boiler and engine I do not *know* this to be so, but that the boiler did get away from them is a fact, and we have a right to suppose that it has gone after the tools, cable, &c.

Leasing is going on lively, and every train brings oil men to invest, and our little town is beginning to look like itself again.

The Emhout & Taylor well is under motion. The derrick is being set up as fast as possible. Capt. Emhout, with his usual style of rushing things, is superintending it, and thus knowing the parties we anticipate an early completion.

Our little town is in mourning over the sudden death of Perry, youngest son of M. M. Schultz, of this place, which occurred at Greenville, Alabama, on Saturday, the 1st inst., by a railroad accident. The community at large share their portion of the sorrow with the family. Percy was a general favorite. ITEM.

—The drillers at the Taylor, Aiken's & Peet well, near Emporium, have unduly excited the editor of the *Independent* by telling him (in confidence, of course,) that they "can smell the oil now," and they are only down 500 feet.

—Cards of invitation have been issued to a New Year's Party at the Wright House Tuesday evening, January 1, 1878. Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant night of "tripping the light fantastic" to hail the entrance of the new year will need no second invitation.

—At the recent annual election of the Bradford Lodge A.Y.M. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank P. Wentworth, W. M.; David E. Matteson, S. W.; Robert G. Cochran, J. W.; Moses Reis, Secretary; Thomas J. Melvin, Treasurer; Thomas J. Melvin, James E. Blair, and P. M. Fuller, Trustees.

—Messrs. Charles Simons and T. F. Major, both of Scio, have opened a drug store at Ceres, Pa. Mr. Major is highly recommended by the faculty, as a thorough drugist and physician, and we have no hesitation in commending the new firm in the most favorable terms.—Olean *Times*.

—The new drug store, of Simons & Major, at Ceres, was entered by burglars on Tuesday evening last, and some hundred dollars worth of liquor and drugs stolen. The robbers who made an entrance into the store by forcing open a window have at present escaped detection.—Olean *Times*.

—Don't you suppose, if the Lord had known the time was coming when such fellows as Morrissey and Hamburg Butler and scallawag Patterson would make laws for this country, he would have told Noah to pay off the men and stop work on the ark, as he had decided to postpone the flood five or six thousand years.—Burlington *Hawkeye*.

—Col. J. T. Henry, the veteran editor so well and favorably known by all old citizens within the radius of many miles of Olean, will write for the Olean *Record* during the coming year a series of articles giving his Recollections of the Press and Politicians of Cattaraugus county for 40 years. These articles will add very much to the interest of the *Record*, and should largely swell its subscription list. In addition, Henry Martin, Esq., will furnish some interesting sketches of his Life on a Whaler, and James G. Johnson, Esq. will contribute odds and ends of Pioneer Life. Altogether the *Record* promises to be better than ever the coming year.

—We are requested by a gentleman from Corydon to correct the prevalent impression in regard to the Sugar Run wells. He asserts that it is a mistake to call them dry holes, and states positively that a number of barrels of oil were pumped by the sand-pump from each of the wells before they were plugged. It is his opinion, and very probably the correct one, that were these wells convenient of access to the pipe lines they would be worked and prove good paying property. The low price of oil, the bad roads and inconvenience of access and the shut down policy among producers has no doubt an effect to plug many test holes that would otherwise be pumped regularly and profitably.

The Attention of Agents

Is called to the Housekeepers' Supply Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who make a business of getting up and manufacturing new and labor-saving conveniences for housekeepers, and give employment to hundreds of agents of both sexes throughout the whole United States to introduce and sell them, and offer inducements that will pay them handsomely. Many of their agents are now making from $4 to $6 per day, and some of them even more. Write to them at once and they will send you circulars, giving you full description of each article they manufacture, and their terms to agents, and will assign you exclusive territory to sell in. Their address is the Housekeepers' Supply Company, No. 242 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 4p

Knapp's Creek News.

The party now in possession of the Gridley well are preparing to torpedo, tube and tank it, and it is supposed to be good for a 10 barrel well.

The foundation, and lower story of the steam sawmill opposite the Gridley well is up and they expect to be ready to commence sawing the last of the week.

Mr. Ralore is building a new house on land bought of the Gridley's.

A. L. Wright, of Liberty, has purchased of L. A. Bunker two lots, on which he has built a blacksmith shop which is ready for business, and he proposes to build a store on the other situated on Kansas street, Central City, near the Topeka School House.

The enterprising advents, some of them, are very industrious, as they continue their work seven days in a week.

Stafford & Co. on W. F. Sprague lot, has a derrick up and waiting for machinery.

Aikin, Peet & Co. down 1,250 feet and a good show.

The proprietors of the well on J. E. & Wm. Baldwin farm are getting the machinery from Eldred.

The Nobles well is considered to be as good as anticipated, but has not been torpedoed.

The Vanseykle well, near the State line well, is gaining and when parties controlling it are ready they will put it in running order.

R. R. BRANCH.—The White well has been cleaned out, and is producing on an average of 15 barrels.

G. F. Coldere, M. D., of Erie Co. N. Y. proposes to stop in Duke Center the ensuing season to engage in his profession. As there is no physician nearer than Eldred, it will be quite convenient for the inhabitants to have a doctor located in the place.

A party from Bradford, I am informed, propose to put up another machine shop on the R. R. Branch, above John Duke's.

Frink & Schermerhorn, on the Fred. Sanderson farm, are down 1235 feet, looking for grease every foot.

Bradford Oil Co. No. 1 on Middaugh tract down 900 feet.

Greenman well down some 300 feet and drawing the casing again.

J. Olmsted & Co. on the Dan. Burger farm on South Branch, about half way between Rixford well and Duke Center is down 1230 feet and expect soon to strike the sand. The tangage and tubing arrived just at dusk (Dec. 18th,) for the well. So they intend to have oil any how.

SOUTH BRANCH.—The Butler Oil Co. are located at Reed City, and on the Rixford well. Mr. T. A. Richardson of Elmira, N. Y., one of the firm, informed me that their well would probably be opened up and put in running order immediately or as soon as the firm was duly organized, which probably would be done this week.

Sanford Davis, of Boyd Valley, is putting up a grocery store in the above place, and a saloon is being built by Mr. Boyd, of the former place.

A company from Butler County have just arrived with machinery for a portable steam saw mill to be erected on Mr. McCullough's farm.

The Nash hotel is in good running order with a barn 48x28 which can accomodate some 40 horses.

SMITH VALLEY.—Mr. S. C. Smith informs me that the Knapp Creek Co. well, is doing now some 12 barrels.

There are two rigs up and six more located between his residence and the well. By the way Mr. Smith has the best house in the valley, unless it may be J. E. & Wm. Baldwin's. He also has a good barn, and a two story building. The lower story he intends to fill up with goods and has already some 18 boarders with a family in the upper story. He also informed me that he had contracted a sale today of some $30,000 worth to Pittsburgh parties.

Wells on the Borden tract viz: on warrant 5333, 4004, 3095, 4003.

McDonald & Co. have the rig timbers and lumber for a derrick hauled from Eldred to the place of location on land owned by Wm. Rixford, Jr., near the school house. The engine-house is made and the company are driving the thing through. This location is about ½ mile above the Reed well.

DELTA.

—Lawing isn't a profitable business sometimes. Gowanda School District No. 1, went to law with a school-marm, and the expense to the district now amounts to about $6,000. Miss Carrie Bassett is the Plaintiff, who while teaching sustained severe injuries by stepping on a defective board in the school house floor. She sued the district, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals and decided in her favor. She received $3,500 and costs. No use trying to beat a pretty school-marm.—*Union*.

—The P. C. L. & P. Co., have lately put down two important tests on the Moody tract, one being located on Minard Run, and the other situated near the Fisher farm. The reader will understand that the Moody tract is five miles long. The well near the Fisher farm, No. 3, was drilled to a depth of 1,640 feet. They succeeded in finding seven feet of third sand, and ten feet of what is called the fourth sand, and have a very slight show of oil. A torpedo may make a small well. Their No. 4, on Minard Run, is 1,500 feet, having passed through sands similar to No. 3, but with very little oil. They will drill this well one hundred feet deeper, before using a torpedo.—*Era* 15th inst.

—Attorney General Lear has received notice that proceedings had been instituted to contest the election of Hon. Pearson Church, Democrat, elected Judge of Crawford county last month by a majority of forty-five over J. J. Henderson, Republican. It is averred by the petitioners that in fifteen districts in the county the election was held at other places than those designated by the proclamation of the sheriff of Crawford county, and that over 100 illegal votes were cast for the Democratic candidate. Under a law passed by the Legislature to carry out the intention of the new constitution three judges nearest the court house of Crawford county will be selected to investigate the case. These judges will probably be Messrs. Galbraith, of Erie, M'Dermitt, of Mercer, and Trunkey, of Venango, unless the latter should resign, he being elected a judge of the supreme court. No commission will be issued by the governor until the contest shall be decided.

—There is no apparent diminution in the crowd of boys, large and small, who find continued pleasure in gazing at the curious Christmas toys exhibited at the Post Office Jewelry Store.

—Three or four of the young men of this place have organized an amateur musical company, and occasionally give our citizens the pleasure of an evening serenade. The editor and family are indebted to two serenades in the past week, for which the boys will please accept thanks.

—The new tariff of rates for carrying oil from the Bradford region is as follows: $1.15 to New York and $1.00 to Philadelphia and Baltimore. These rates are nominally the same as heretofore, except that the oil is received from the mouth of the pipe only instead from the well, virtually making an advance of the pipage, which is twenty cents.

—A corespondent of the Elmira *Advertiser* writing from Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y. says: Mr. R. Wickham, a former resident of this town, bought fifty acres of wild land on Knapp's Creek, in March last, for $1,100. He sold out last week to Mr. C. S. Whitney for $7,000. Mr. Wickham earned his $1,100 in a saw mill, but has now bought a farm of two hundred acres near this village.

—Our single citizen, Henry Herring, who occupies a bachelor mansion on King street, was the blushing recipient of an impromptu surprise party from a band of single and married ladies one evening last week. Henry was of course dumbfounded at first, but soon recovered and did the honors admirably. He feels highly complimented by the honor, but would no doubt prefer that hereafter the ladies make their calls singly, instead of in a crowd.

Oats Wanted.

Haskill & Gifford will pay 1½ cents per lb. for two thousand bushels of oats delivered at their store.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N TAYLOR, }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copabia and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 912 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for the medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

Stockholder's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE McKEAN AND BUFFALO RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office in Smethport, January 14, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. at which time and place the election of directors for the ensuing year will take place.

C. MACFARLANE,
Smethport Dec. 11, 1877. Secretary.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cephas Scott, deceased, late of Smethport borough, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are must make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement

P. FORD, Executor.

Smethport, Pa. Dec. 13, 1877—3-pt

KANSAS

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 36-page Weekly, in its 16th y'r. Post paid, 3 mo. 50c.

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Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural Journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*. We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer, Phil'a*. ... Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*Nebraska Live Stock Journal*. ... We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times, N. Y.*

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Smethport, Pa.
OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE. Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 14, 1875. tf

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental & Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS
Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

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HARDWARE
STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Belts, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Ball Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turnets, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellow Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Harps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyers, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

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DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,
No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,
CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
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Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County
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Can be found the best and most complete assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
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Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups,
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FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.
FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.
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AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,
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STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

St. Nicholas.

St. Nicholas, as all the world knows, is the patron of children, with whom he is the most popular saint in the calendar. Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, in the time of Constantine the Great, if we are to credit the Roman breviary, supplied three destitute maidens with dowries by secretly leaving a marriage portion for each at their window. Hence the popular fiction that he is purveyor of presents to children on Christmas Eve. He usually makes his appearance as an old man with a venerable beard, and dressed as a bishop, either riding a white horse or an ass, and carrying a large basket on his arm, and a bundle of rods in his hand. In some parts of Bohemia he appears dressed up in a sheet instead of a surplice, with a crushed pillow on his head instead of a mitre. On his calling out: "Wilt thou pray?" all the children fall upon their knees, whereupon he lets fall some fruit upon the floor and disappears. In this manner he goes from house to house, sometimes ringing a bell to announce his arrival, visits the nurseries, inquires into the conduct of the children, praises or admonishes them, as the case may be, distributing sweetmeats or rods accordingly.

St. Nicholas is the Santa Claus of Holland, and the Smiklaus of Switzerland, and the Sonnee Klas of Heligoland. In the Vorarlberg he is known as Zemmiklas, who threatens to put naughty children into his hay-sack; in Nether Austria as Niklo, or Niglo, who is followed by a masked servant called Krampus, while in the Tyrol he goes by the name of the "Holy Man," and shares the patronage of his office with St. Luco, who distributes gifts among the girls, as he among the boys. Sometimes he is accompanied by the Christ-child.

In many parts of Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, St. Nicholas still distributes his presents on St. Nicholas eve—the 5th of December—instead of on Christmas Eve. In the Netherlands and adjoining provinces he is especially popular, and is perhaps the only saint who has maintained his full credit, even among the Protestants. For days previous to his expected advent busy housewives have been secretly conspiring with the bakers in gilding nuts, cakes, and gingerbread, and torturing pastry, prepared with flour, sugar, honey, spices and sweetmeats into the most fantastical forms, from which the good saint may from time to time replenish his supplies. As to the children, St. Nicholas, or Sunder Klass is the burden of their prayers, the staple of their dreams and the inspiration of their songs. As they importune him to let fall from the chimney top some pretty gift into their little aprons, they go on singing with childish fervor,

"Sunder Klaus du gode bloot!
Bring mi Noot nu Zukerbrod,
Nicht to vast un moh to nimm
Straist in mine Schorten in."

In Belgium, on the eve of the good bishop's aerial voyage in his pastoral visitation of his bishoprics of chimney-tops, the children polish their shoes, and after filling them with hay, oats or carrots for the saint's white horse, they put them on a table or set them in the fire-place. The room is then carefully closed and the door locked. Next morning it is opened in the presence of the assembled household, when, *miribile dictu!* the furniture is found to be turned topsy-turvy, while the little shoes, instead of the horse's forage, are filled with sweetmeats and toys for the good children, and with rods for the bad ones. In some places, wooden or China shoes, stockings, baskets, cups and saucers, and even bundles of hay are placed in the chimney or by the side of the bed, or in a corner of the room, as the favorite receptacle of St. Nicholas' presents.

A Curious Little Animal.

The "truncated pichiciago" is one of the smallest of four-footed animals. It is not more than two inches in length. The shield which covers the entire upper portion of its body is composed of a single piece, and consists of regular, uniform, and smooth scales neatly arranged like mosaic. This coat of mail is truncated vertically at its rear portion. The animal has a curious, cut-off appearance, owing to the apparent absence of a tail, but in reality due to the position of that member, which is short and closely pressed against the body. All the lower portions, the neck, stomach, sides and legs are covered with long and fine hairs.

The pichiciago is found chiefly in the Cordilleras mountains, in Chili, where it feeds on earth worms, snails, and insects. It uses its long, large and sharp nails to make burrows, which are often very deep. In these it remains concealed during the greater part of the day, and rarely ventures to wander to any great distance even by night. It cannot jump or run swiftly; hence when attacked by an enemy it has no means of escape but by its subterranean gallery; hence, when hard pressed, it seeks safety in digging a new hole, and very often succeeds in thus escaping; but when this resource fails, the animal rolls its head and legs under its stomach, forming a ball like a hedgehog, and thus incased in armor defies the teeth or claws of its adversary. It is sometimes called the chlamyphore. As is the case with the mole and other subterranean animals, the eyes are of minute dimensions, and are hidden under the soft and profuse fur of the face.

The Old Coppers.

In reply to a letter from the post-office department, making inquiry as to the legal status of the old copper one-cent piece of *ante bellum* days, the United States treasurer states that the coin named is not, and never was, a legal tender for any amount whatever. Postmasters are not required by law to receive it in payment of postal dues. It is enacted by section No. 3,587 of the revised statutes that "the minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment;" but under section No. 3,513, the copper cent is not included among the minor coins. The total coinage of the old copper cent from the beginning of the government to the present date, is 156,268,744 cents, equal to $1,562,677.44. This coinage was discontinued in February, 1857. They have been bought up by the United States since that time at their avoirdupois weight; but they are now redeemable when presented in sums of twenty dollars, or multiples thereof, at the mint or treasury, at their value. This circumstance, however, does not constitute them a legal tender in debts for any amount.

A Sad Incident of the Eastern War.

The London *Telegraph* says: An incident has befallen the wicked and cruel war now raging, which may help to bring home to those chiefly responsible for its sufferings a sharper sense of their guilt. Prince Sergius, of Lenchtenberg, says a telegram from Gorney Studeni, has been killed in one of the recent reconnoissances made by the army of the czarewitch. The prince was attached, like his brother Eugene, to the lancers of the Russian Guard, and riding out along the Lom, a Turkish bullet struck him in the forehead, instantly killing him. The prince thus slain in the flower of his life—for he was only twenty-eight years of age—was, we believe, the fourth son of the Grand Duchess Marie, eldest daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, being, therefore, a nephew to the present czar, and it is obvious that such a casualty must appeal to the minds of the Russian ruler and his household with a great deal more force than the deaths of innumerable soldiers and ordinary officers. We do not say this uncharitably; for it is not to be doubted that long ago the very soul of Alexander has been sickened by the carnage, amid which he is obliged to live, and by the daily multiplying proofs of the crime and blunder, into which he allowed himself to be drawn by the solicitations of the Russian war party, and the beguiling clamor of a faction among ourselves. We know not how far there may have been a touch of tenderness in the relations between Prince Sergius and the Czar Alexander, but the two were at all events near kinsmen by blood, and it may, perhaps, be that the natural feelings produced by this young man's death, may so impress the mind of his majesty with the unspeakable misery caused by his enterprise in many a humble home, and so far away his already melancholy disposition, that he may by-and-by open his eyes a little to the true character of this vast crime, which is disguised under the name of a pious and philanthrophpe undertaking.

The Egg Product.

Few are aware of the extent of the egg product unless attention has been specially called to the subject. It is rapidly increasing from year to year, as statistics clearly show. It has a manifest advantage, too, over most other branches of production in that small space is required, and the care and feeding of fowls can be bestowed by those whose attention is not absorbed in more laborious occupation. The old and decrepid can look after the hens. The women and children can feed them. All that the farmer or male head of the family has then to do is to provide the hens and a suitable place for them, and the rest of the family with no inconvenience can do all that is required to realize an ample supply of pin money for all concerned, besides supplying their own table.

This branch of industry has also another great advantage over many others. The demand increases in full proportion with the supply. No family or community can consume more than a given amount of flour, pork, potatoes, cotton and woolen and other common staples, but with eggs the greater the supply the more they are in demand. This is illustrated by the following extract from the national agricultural report of 1873: "At the annual session of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture in 1873 the secretary said that during the fiscal year the province had imported eggs to the value of $45,000.95, and that there were no eggs to be had in the city, though it was surrounded by a rural population.

In the statistics of Massachusetts' agriculture for 1876-7, the total value of the egg product for 1845 was $25,891; ten years later, $52,688, more than doubled. In 1865 the value was $372,912, and 1875, $903,357. This shows an enormous increase, and that somebody has learned the art of making money on small capital.

A "Loafer's Paradise."

The *Ohio State Journal* publishes a letter from Gen. Comly, in which Honolulu is sketched with a free-and-easy hand, as a loafer's paradise. The natives, he writes, are the most careless, improvident, laughter-loving people in the world. They have no winter to lay by for—even the proverbial rainy day needs nothing there; so they dance and sing, and deck themselves with garlands all the day long. Men go here with great garlands of the loviest flowers and green leaves hanging in festoons, around the neck and shoulders, down the body, around the hat—everywhere. These men are not the fops and loafers of the race, but the hard-working fellows—the herdsmen, the hackmen, even the draymen go about adorned in the most exquisite taste, with flowers and leaves wreathed into forms of beauty which come to an American like a revelation in art. They have no wealth—nothing that would satisfy an American—but they are always laughing, singing, playing jews-harps or making floral wreaths. The Hawaiian knows that there will never be a winter's day to provide for, and that it will always be the same—yesterday, to-day and forever.

A Remarkable Death.

The singular circumstances connected with the death of Charles Christmann, at 84 Division street, have not been correctly reported. Christmann, who was twenty-six years of age, was very fond of gunning, and anticipated a great deal of pleasure in the thought of going on a gunning excursion with some friends on Long Island. Upon examining his gun he found the nipples rusty. He poured kerosene oil in the barrels, and after allowing it to remain there for some time, poured it out and then poured hot water in to wash the oil out. He then took a chair and sat down by the stove, and removing one of the lids put the breech in the fire. After it had remained there a few moments, he put the muzzle to his mouth and blowed, when the oil remaining in the barrels ignited, and with a noise somewhat similar to that made by blowing out a lamp, the vapors were forced down his throat into his lungs, and he fell from his chair with blood issuing from his mouth and ears and expired without a groan. His brother, who stood by, fainted upon seeing what was done.—*New York News.*

"Well, may I hope, then, dear, that at some future time I may have the happiness of making you my wife?" "Yes, I hope so, I am sure," she replied, "for I am getting tired of suing fellows for breach of promise."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The suspension of the National Exchange Bank, of Troy, N. Y., is announced.

The New Haven (Conn.) board of education has resolved, by a vote of six to three, to dispense with religious services in the public schools.

Greenbaum Brothers & Co., New York bankers, have suspended, their liabilities being placed at $250,000.

A Spitz dog bit Allen Congdon, aged four years of Westfield, Mass., and six weeks afterward the lad was taken sick and died after three days' intense suffering, the doctors pronouncing the case one of genuine hydrophobia.

At Auburn, N. Y., Harvey N. Thorpe was hanged for the murder, in September, 1876, of William E. Howard, a colored man. Both men were convicts in Auburn prison at the time the murder was committed.

Two men named Long and Tower were driving across a railroad crossing near Milford, Mass., when their vehicle was struck by a passing train, and one man was killed and the other injured fatally.

The following are the Democratic pluralities for State officers in New York, as declared by the board of State canvassers: Beach, 11,264; Olcott, 36,111; Seconmaker, 11,541; Mackin, 13,657; Seymour, 35,104.

A fire in Lewiston, Me., caused damage to the amount of about $5,000; uninsured.

The Sunday liquor law in New York was enforced with more strictness on the whole than it has been before. Over three hundred arrests of saloon keepers were made by the police during the day.

The ocean steamer City of Berlin from New York for Liverpool, failed to arrive at her destination on time, and the anxiety occasioned by her non-arrival was allayed only by a cable dispatch stating that she had reached the coast of Ireland in tow of another vessel. A broken shaft was the cause of her delay.

The miners at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have had their wages reduced ten per cent. The men accepted the reduction.

Ex-President Charles E. Smith, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has made public a statement alleging gross mismanagement in the affairs of the company, and the concealment of important facts from him and the stockholders.

The New York baby show wound up by the distribution of prizes to the winning mothers and infants, at Steinway Hall. The mothers who did not win prizes were excluded from the hall by the manager, but they gathered before the building and loudly and vigorously protested, asserting that he had swindled them with promises which he did not keep. The manager discreetly escaped by a back door.

Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the citizens' candidate, was elected mayor of Boston over Mr. Prince by 2,150 majority. The board of aldermen elected consists of six Republicans and six Democrats.

Six prisoners escaped from the Kingston (N. Y.) jail by sawing the bolts and locks off the doors.

The Homestead Fire Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., has been ordered by the insurance superintendent of the State to close up its affairs on account of a heavy impairment of its capital stock.

A fire at Bethel, Vt., burned out several business firms and private families. Damage, over $23,000; partially insured.

A cat show has been opened in New York.

The Beringer City Hotel of Beringer City, Pa., was burned, as well as adjoining property. A. B. McCartney, a guest in the hotel, perished in the flames, while the other guests had a narrow escape.

Watson J. Hildreth and James M. Tighe, partners in a New York law collection agency, fled after embezzling money for several months past, the total amount of their peculations being variously estimated at between $40,000 and $100,000.

At Bath, N. Y., Barney Donohue, leader of the strikers along the Erie railroad last August, pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy against trade and commerce, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The suspension of the Taunton Savings Bank, of Taunton, Mass., has taken place.

A fire in the dye house of the York Manufacturing Company at Biddeford, Me., caused damage amounting to $25,000: fully insured.

Two colored men, named Samuel Chambers and George Collins, were found guilty of assaulting a white women, at Middleton, Del., and were sentenced to be hanged.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern walked 150 miles in fifty consecutive hours at Philadelphia.

A new telegraph company, with a capital of $10,000,000, has been formed in New York city.

Western and Southern States.

The trial of a number of men for participating in the Baltimore riots during the recent railroad troubles, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for three to eight months.

William S. Bergen was hanged at Mount Vernon Ohio, for murdering J. McBride a hotel keeper, last June. The first attempt to hang Bergen was a failure, the noose slipping and Bergen falling to the ground, half strangled, and crying that he was choking. The second attempt, fifteen minutes later, was more successful.

The German Savings Bank of Chicago has failed. The deposits are placed at $360 000 and the number of depositors 2,200, many of them being poor Germans.

A fire destroyed the business portion of Otsego, Mich.

A fire broke out in Cochran & Fulton's whisky house at Louisville, Ky., and the flames spread to other buildings, doing damage amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

Lieutenant Young's detachment of the Eighth United States cavalry followed a party of cattle thieves and marauders into Mexico, and after they had been out ten days the party came upon a band of Indian distillers of mescal, whom they attacked and routed, killing two, wounding three and burning the tents and other camp paraphernalia.

Charles Mulrick, living near Grand Tower, Ill., shot and killed his wife and then blew his own brains out. Family difficulties was the cause of the act.

The official canvass in Wisconsin shows the following vote for governor: Smith, Republican, 78,759; Mallory, Democrat, 70,486; Allis, Greenback, 26 216; Campbell, Socialist, 2,176; Hall, Prohibitionist, 899; scattering, 86; total, 178,122.

John H. Hodge & Co., wholesale stationers of San Francisco, have failed. Liabilities, $280,000; assets, $240,000.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature proposing to fund the State debt at fifty cents, the new bonds to pay four per cent. interest.

According to incomplete returns from the cotton-producing States the cotton crop this year will not be so large as last year, on account of heavy rains and killing frosts.

The suspension of the Simpson Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, the oldest banking house in the place, is announced.

The directors of the German American Bank of Chicago decided to suspend payment and go into liquidation.

A memorial hall in memory of Senator Morton is to be erected at Indianapolis, at a cost of not less than $200,000.

The legislature of California has passed a resolution asking Congress to levy a tax of $250 on each Chinese immigrant.

John W. Garrett has been re-elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the twentieth consecutive time.

J. W. Collins, the Republican candidate for State Senator in Beaufort county, S. C., was elected by 1,500 majority.

Two children named Dennis, of Benwood, W. Va., fell into a tub of boiling water, and one was scalded to death while the other received injuries of a fatal nature.

An entire block of buildings was destroyed by fire at Helena, Ark. Loss, $45,000.

The Indians near Florence, Arizona, are killing and depredating. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

From Washington.

A letter has been sent to Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, by P. B. S. Pinchback, in which the latter resigns his credentials as United States Senator from the Pelican State.

At a private conference of Senators, Congressmen and other leaders of the Greenback movement, held in Washington, a permanent National Greenback League was formed. An executive committee, consisting of one Senator or Congressman from each State to the number of twenty-five, was appointed, and it was resolved to obtain a room in the capitol for the purpose of holding future meetings.

The danger of a war with Mexico is not imminent, according to the President, the House committee on military affairs and the army authorities.

The admission of Mr. Eustis into the Senate fills up that body to its full membership.

The Senate finance committee at a meeting considered Mr. Wallace's bill authorizing the issue of one hundred million dollars' worth of four per centum sixty-year bonds in lieu of the four per centum bonds now authorized by law, the long bonds to be of the denominations of twenty-five, fifty and one hundred dollars, and to be issued for the investment of savings. The bill further provides that the coupons shall be payable either in legal tender notes or in coin at the option of the government, and that the money received from the sale of bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the five-twenty bonds. The committee did not take a final vote on the bill, but the discussion developed the fact that the committee will probably report it to the Senate favorably.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the House committee on Pacific railroads, caused by the resignation of the chairman, Mr. Potter.

The President has received the resignation of Judge E. G. Loring, of the court of claims, who has been on the bench about twenty years. He was appointed from Massachusetts and was the only Democrat holding that position. After retiring he will be entitled to full pay for the remainder of his life. J. C. Bancroft Davis has been nominated as his successor.

The nominations of the President for officers of the port of New York were rejected in the Senate, after an exciting executive session lasting six hours. The vote stood 25 to 31. Six Republicans voted with the nineteen Democrats for confirmation, and two Democrats and Davis (Independent) voted against, five Democrats refusing to vote.

Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, has been chosen chairman of the House committee on Pacific railroads.

General Sherman has testified before the House committee on military affairs that there is no danger of war with Mexico unless through an accidental collision.

Foreign News.

According to a Russian official dispatch the recent battles of Elena and Mariani were more disastrous to the troops of the czar than was at first reported, the Muscovite loss being fifteen officers and 1,600 men killed and wounded.

A Bucharest dispatch states that Plevna has fallen into the hands of the Russians. Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander, attempted to cut his way through the Russian lines to Widdin, but was attacked in front and rear and compelled to surrender after a desperate engagement, in which he was seriously wounded. The Turks in Plevna were dying of hunger and cold.

Later reports from Plevna state that 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns fell into the hands of the Russians. The ground which was the scene of the sortie was literally strewn with dead and dying. Osman Pasha himself was severely wounded before he would consent to a surrender. St. Petersburg was mad with joy over the great victory. The city was a blaze of light, and the streets were thronged with impromptu processions of the people, who were everywhere making demonstrations in honor of the imperial family. The national anthem was chanted with enthusiasm in all of the theaters. The sufferings of the Turks in the beleaguered town were dreadful, and cold, disease and famine reduced the soldiers to living skeletons.

The Canada Agricultural Insurance Company of Montreal has failed.

A revolution in Ecuador, South America, collapsed after a desperate engagement, lasting eighteen hours, in the city of Quito. The loss is estimated at 400 killed and a large number wounded.

A grand council at Constantinople resolved to continue the war.

South Russia has a larger grain crop this year than any previous year during the last quarter of a century.

Another French cabinet has been formed by M. Dufaure and accepted by President MacMahon.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Huron was passed with an amendment providing for the payment to the heirs of those lost on the Huron 12 months' sea pay; to the heirs of Capt. Gunthrie, of the life-saving service, one year's salary, and to the heirs of those of the R. & J. Bixby's crew, who were lost in attempting to save life, $100 each.

Mr. MacDonald gave notice that upon the 17th of January he would offer resolutions in respect to the memory and public services of his late colleague, Mr. Morton.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report a proper form of government for the District.

The resolution from the committee on privileges and elections declaring J. B. Eustis entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from Jan. 12, 1876, for the term ending March 3, 1879, was called up, and after a brief discussion was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas and 8 nays Mr. Eustis was then sworn in.

The resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the bonds in silver was discussed.

Mr. Conkling presented ten petitions signed by a large number of citizens of New York, of both sexes, favoring the adoption of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex. He also presented nineteen petitions from persons engaged in industrial pursuits in New York State, praying that Congress will take no action concerning a revision of the tariff duties until it shall be ascertained how any contemplated tariff legislation will affect the business prosperity of the country. He also presented petitions of temperance organizations in New York city favoring the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic. Mr. Conkling also submitted a resolution providing for a committee of seven to inquire and report what measures can be devised to promote commercial intercourse with Mexico and establish a just and peaceful condition of affairs on the border. Adopted.

The discussion of Mr. Matthews' resolution declaring the right of the government to pay bonds in silver was resumed. Mr. Kernan spoke in opposition to the resolution and Messrs. Beck and Wallace in its favor. A motion to lay the resolution aside and take up the Bland silver bill was defeated by 18 to 43.

Petitions were presented for a commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic; for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution authorizing the select committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, to also consider and report upon the best manner of electing those officers, and the duration of their terms of office. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Matthews' resolution declaring the right of the government to pay the bonds in silver. Mr. Chaffee submitted a substitute declaring that all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the acts referred to are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government, in coin of gold or silver of the standard value when such bonds were issued, and to restore to its coinage such silver coin as a legal tender coequal with gold coin as not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Christiancy in opposition thereto.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat in the Senate from that State may be inquired into and decided by the Senate upon its merits.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution reciting the importance of maintaining the financial credit of the government, and that, in order to do so, the government, in all its departments, should keep all contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

House.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Huron were concurred in and the bill passed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, adjusting the salaries of postmasters on the basis of the number of stamps cancelled instead of on the number of stamps sold; also a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the term of office of the President shall be six years.

On the question of the distribution of the President's message a discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, specially directing the attention of the committee on foreign affairs to the affairs on the Rio Grande, and recommending the consideration of such means as will prevent the possibility of war, and continue the maintenance of peace between the United States and Mexico. All the speeches made upon the subject, except that of Mr. Mills, of Texas, were pacific in tone.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported back from the committee, and most of the Senate amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced a bill to repeal the iron-clad oath, so far as applicants for pensions are concerned.

In the Colorado contested election case, the minority report of the committee, that Mr. Belford (Republican) had been elected, was rejected by a vote of 128 to 110, and the resolution declaring that there had been no valid election was defeated by 117 to 116. The majority report, that Mr Patterson (Democrat) was entitled to a seat, was then adopted by 116 to 110, and Mr. Patterson took his seat.

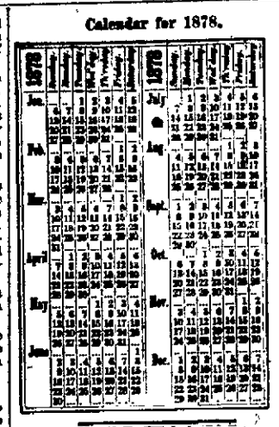
The Annual Fly Crop.

Prof. Owen's lecture on "Comparative Anatomy" will afford some explanation of the extraordinary numbers in which flies sometimes occur. "The *Aphis lanigera* produces each ten viviparous broods, and one which is oviparious, and each generation averages 100 individuals:

1st	generation produces	1 aphis.
2d	"	100 one hundred.
3d	"	10,000 ten thousand.
4th	"	1,000,000 one million.
5th	"	100,000,000 one hundred millions.
6th	"	10,000,000,000 ten billions.
7th	"	1,000,000,000,000 one trillion.
8th	"	100,000,000,000,000 one hundred millions.
9th	"	10,000,000,000,000,000 ten quintillions.
10th	"	1,000,000,000,000,000,000 one quintillion.

If the oviparous generation be added to this you will have thirty times greater results."

Calendar for 1878.



Official reports state that there are 84,000 buildings in New York city. There are 198 houses arranged as "French flats," 172 hotels, sixty-six hospitals and asylums, twenty-nine theatres and eleven markets. The number of dwelling-houses is 67,156. The annual average number of new buildings for the last twelve years is 1,585.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MAYFLOWER"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

History in Our Common Schools.

Our attention has recently been called to a history of the United States for the use of Schools, by Prof. J. C. Ridpath, which is not only the best we have ever seen, but embraces features of rare value, never before incorporated into any history. It is written in a style of great elegance, but simple and easy of comprehension; systematically arranged in a connected narrative; elegantly and intelligently illustrated with chronological charts, progressive maps, topographical diagrams, portraits and cuts, fresh, philosophical and readable.

It is as much unlike an ordinary school history as the beautiful periods of Irving are unlike the turgid nonsense of Tupper; and it so admirably weaves the inspiring history of the country into the web and woof of the material facts as to impress the lessons of history upon the mind with indelible force. It is fact dressed in elegant periods, noble diction, impressive characterizations, and illuminated by appropriate incident and beautiful pictures. The publishers (Jones, Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio) have made the most elegant and attractive school-book now before the public.

Dickens' Little Folks.

Nothing has given the writings of Charles Dickens so strong a hold upon the hearts of parents as the well-known excellence of his portrayal of children and their interests. These delineations having received the approval of readers of mature age, the different child characters have been detached from their large mass of matter with which they were originally connected, and presented in the author's own language, to new class of readers, to whom the little volumes will be as attractive as the larger originals have proven to the general public. A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting, among others, the following characters: "Smike," from Nicholas Nickleby; "Little Nell," from The Old Curiosity Shop; "The Child Wife," from David Copperfield; "The Boy Joe," from Pickwick Papers, &c., &c. A new edition of the first volume of the series, "Little Paul," from Dombey & Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley, and attractively bound. The other volumes will shortly follow. Sent post-paid for $1.00; or any volume will be sent with a year's subscription to the New York *Tribune* (weekly), for $2.00; or any two volumes with a year's subscription to the *Independent* for $3.00.

JOHN R. ANDERSON, Publisher,
Hartford, Conn.

A Campaign Slander.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator, his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

The following is from the *Buffalo Commercial*, of Oct. 23d, 1877:

"Hardly a dozen years ago he (Dr. Pierce) came here, a young and unknown man, almost friendless, with no capital except his own manhood, which, however, included plenty of brains and pluck, indomitable perseverance, and inborn uprightness. Capital enough for any young man, in this progressive country, if only he has good health and habits as well. He had all these great natural advantages and one thing more, an excellent education. He had studied medicine and been regularly licensed to practice as a physician. But he was still a student, fond of investigation and experiment. He discovered, or invented, important remedial agencies or compounds. Not choosing to wait wearily for the sick and suffering to find out (without anybody to tell them) that he could do them good, he advertised his medicines and invited the whole profession, of every school to examine and pronounce judgment upon his formulas. He advertised liberally, profusely, but with extraordinary shrewdness, and in a method which is in itself a lesson to all who seek business by that perfectly legitimate means. His success has been something marvelous—so great indeed that it must be due to intrinsic merit in the articles he sells more even than to his unparalleled skill in the use of printer's ink. The present writer once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Pierce's medicines. He said they were in fact genuine medicines,—such compounds as every good physician would prescribe for the diseases which they were advertised to cure. Of course, they cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides there was the doctor's fee saved. Moreover, buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, having perfect apparatus for purifying and compounding the mixture, he could not only get better articles in the first place, but present the medicine in better form and cheaper than the same mixture could possibly be obtained from any other source.

It may be thought that all this having reference to Dr Pierce's private business has no point whatever when considered in connection with the proper qualifications of a candidate for the Senate. Perhaps. But it is the fashion now, and will be for a fortnight more, with sundry journals, to make sneering allusions to these "fee" matters. After that brief period, they will be quite ready to go on doing his work as before, and as always before, to speak of him as a great public benefactor."

A Remedy that Defies Competition.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters defy competition. Of the host of rival tonics that have cropped up during its long career, not one has gained and retained such a large share of public favor, though many have enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. The reason is this, that whereas many of these medicines were advertised to perform cures of the most startling nature, they have, when tested, almost invariably turned out to be of little or no virtue, while the great invigorant, whose reputation they were intended to rival, has never disappointed those who have placed their confidence in it. It has vindicated in the amplest manner its claims to be considered a positive specific remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, malarious fevers, debility, constipation, and numerous other maladies arising from general weakness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Delicious Cookery.

The most delicious, light, white and wholesome biscuits, rolls, muffins, waffles, corn-bread, cake, etc., are possible to every table by using the celebrated Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is absolutely pure, and will go much further in use than other kinds of baking powder. It is impossible to fail with it in baking. Ask your grocer for it, and do not be put off with any other.

Mrs. General Sherman,

wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durrang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine and Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

Rheumatism Cured Quickly.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great internal medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

Barnett's Cocoaine

is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle	Native	6½@	8@8¾
	Texas and Cherokee	6@	6@6½
Milch Cows		$40 00	@60 00
Hogs:	Live	6@	6¾
	Dressed	7¾@	8¾
Sheep		6¾@	6¾
Lambs		6¾@	7¾
Cotton:	Middling	10½@	11
Flour:	Western: Good to Choice	$ 6 75	@ 7 75
	State: Good to Choice	6 50	@ 8 00
Wheat:	Red Western	1 36	@ 1 43
	No. 2 Milwaukee	1 44	@ 1 45
		77¾	@ 78
Rye:	State	71	@ 73
Barley:	State	68	@ 70
Barley Malt		85	@ 90
Oats:	Mixed Western	40	@ 42
	White Western	80	@ 81
Corn:	Mixed Western	88	@ 90
	Yellow Western	89	@ 90
Hay, per cwt		60	@ 65
Straw, per cwt		50	@ 55
Hops	10½@16 @18	11	@ 13
Pork:	Mess	12 12½	@12 37½
	No. 1, new	11 50	@12 00
Lard:	City Steam	8 05	@ 8 10
Fish:	Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00	@20 00
	No. 2, new	11 50	@12 00
	Dry Cod, per cwt	3 00	@ 3 50
	Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@ 22
Petroleum:	Crude	6½@6¾	Refined 13½@
Wool:	California Fleece	30	@ 38
	Texas Fleece	30	@ 35
	Australian Fleece	44	@ 45
	State XX	41	@ 44
	" X	36	@ 38
Butter:	State	30	@ 31
	Western: Choice	20	@ 25
	Western: Good to Prime	20	@ 22
	Western: Firkin	17	@ 18
Cheese:	State Factory	13	@ 13
	State Skimmed	10	@ 11
	Western	09	@ 10½
Eggs:	State and Pennsylvania	21	@ 22

BUFFALO.

Flour	$ 5	@ 7 60
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 31	@ 1 31
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 36
Oats	26	@ 26
Rye	33	@ 33
Barley	80	@ 82

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06	@ 06¼
Sheep	05	@ 05½
Hogs—Dressed	08¾	@ 08¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	$ 5 15	@ 5 62
Wheat—Red Western	1 62	@ 1 67
Rye	66	@ 67
Corn—Yellow	40	@ 41
Mixed	39	@ 41
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 28
Petroleum—Crude	06¾@6¾	Refined 13½
Wool—Colorado	28	@ 30
Texas	24	@ 32
California	37	@ 38

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	06	@ 06¼
Sheep	06¼@	07¼
Hogs	08	@ 09
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	$ 5 80	@ 6 50
Corn—Mixed	48	@52½
Oats	32	@ 33
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	42	@ 47
California Fall	34	@ 35

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Beef Cattle	06	@ 07¾
Sheep	05	@ 05½
Hogs	07	@ 10
Lambs	07½	@ 08

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	$ 5 50	@ 6 50
Sheep	6 75	@ 7 75
Lambs	7 00	@ 9 00

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